St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. XXIX. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1881. NO. 201.

Edward Butler's Goodenough Horse-Shoeing Shops.

SHOP NO. 1, 106 S. TENTH ST. SHOP NO. 2. CASS AVE., BET. GLASGOW AND GARRISON. SHOP NO. 3, GRAVOIS ROAD AND PRAIRIE AVE.

NO FROG, NO FOOT! NO FOOT, NO HORSE!

The Curing of Lame Horses from Improper Shoeing a Specialty.

All Foot Diseases, such as Corns, Contractions, Quitrors, Rent Knees, Pavmaled Foot or Drop Sole, Stumbling, Interfering, Toe Cracks, Quarter Cracks, Thrush, Speedy Cut, Sandy Toe, and Lameness in General, arising from the maltreatment of the foot, which in the course of two or more shoeings we entirely cure or no charge.

The following well-known gentlemen, whose horses are now being shod with the Goodenough Shoe and system, are respectfully submitted for reference:

Hon. Erastus Wells, President Mo. R. R. Co.
Mr. Julius S. Walsh, President Citizens' and Union R. R. Cos.
Mr. John D. Scullon, President Union Depot and Mound City R. R. Cos.
Mr. W. R. Allen, President Cass Avenue and Fair Grounds R. R. Co.
Mr. Daniel E. Walsh, President People's R. R. Co.
Mr. E. C. Sterling, President Hydraulic Press Brick Co.
Mr. E. Hayden, Manager American Express Co.
Mr. J. H. Crane, Wholesale Furniture Dealer.
Messrs. Fenin & Co., Contractors, 816 Pine street.
Hon. Thos. Allen, President I. M. & S. R. R. Co.
Mr. Gerard B. Allen.
Mr. Sylv'r H. Laflin, Director Laflin & Rand Powder Co.
Chandler, Smith & Co., Commission Merchants.
Hon. R. P. Tansy, Pres. St. Louis Transfer Co.
Wm. Rosbyshell, Livery Stable, Third street and Washington ave.
Messrs. Rosher & Schaefer, Livery Stables, 818 Hickory and 3228-30 Locust sts., and others too numerous to mention.

Being the Sole Agent in the West for the Goodenough Shoe and System, all orders to be addressed to

ED. BUTLER, 106 S. Tenth St., St. Louis, Mo.

GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP

CAUTION!—See that you get the above bearing both the name and design on the packet which encloses each cake, as this famous remedy has been counterfeited.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop., N.Y.

THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR

SKIN DISEASES

A Beautifier of the Complexion.

It renders the Cuticle Healthful, Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expensive Sulphur Baths. It will heal Ulcers and Sores.

Persons employing it have no need to resort to Sulphur Springs for bathing purposes.

It is a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTHING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases. It is also valuable as an injection.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more desirable than any cosmetics.

TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES yield to its influence; and it is the very best soap to shave with, leaving the skin smooth. It also ERADICATES DANDRUFF. The article is endorsed by the Medical fraternity.

PRICES: 25 cts. a Cake; A BOX WITH 3 Cakes 75 c.

Sent by Mail Prepaid.

All respectable Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Grocers keep on hand GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP; and will on demand for it supply the genuine.

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases.
HAIR REVIVUM, for Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequaled), 50 Cents.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute, 25 Cents.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (Instantaneous), 50 Cents.
JAPANESE CORN FILE, for Removing Corns, Bunions, &c., 35 Cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The increase in our business during the past year was so great that we found our present building utterly inadequate to our needs. Fully appreciating this increased patronage which has rewarded our constant endeavors to deserve it by affording unequaled facilities, we have taken prompt measures to secure additional accommodations, by purchasing property on Carr and Sixth streets, of equal dimensions to those of our Store Buildings on Washington avenue and Fifth Street.

The new buildings will be devoted to warehouse purposes, which will enable us to arrange the whole of our Washington Avenue Store for the display and sale of goods.

The basement, which we have heretofore used as a store-room, and which contains 19,000 square feet, will accommodate our

WOOLEN, FLANNEL AND BLANKET DEPARTMENT,

which we shall now be able to increase largely. A new staircase from the first floor will afford access to it. It will be the handsomest woolen salesroom in the country.

The entire second floor will be devoted to the sale of Dress Goods and White Goods. No efforts will be spared to make this department rich, elegant and complete.

Hosiery and Furnishing Goods will occupy the whole of the third floor, and will contain many new and beautiful lines of goods.

Our Domestic and Notion Departments have for years been unequaled, and will give renewed proofs of superiority the coming season.

Sam'l C. Davis & Co.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G. CO. CHARTER OAK RANGE 612-18 N. MAIN ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.

A. OAKES, PROPRIETOR.

Trade Mark Recorded.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Offered to any Charitable Institution that the ONLY GENUINE OAKES HOME MADE CANDIES, Manufactured by P. OAKES, Wholesale and Retail, CAN BE HAD ONLY —AT— 412 Olive Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Last Edition.

"ISN'T THIS A PICNIC?"

The Song of the Idle Telegraph Operators—New York Cut Off from Outside Communication.

Damage to the Wires in Gotham, $100,000—The Greatest Destruction Ever Known.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The effect of the storm on the telegraph wires was picturesque as well as disastrous. The ice began to form on them between this city and Philadelphia about 4 a. m. The first report of the poles falling came to the Western Union office from Harrisburg, Pa. Soon after the wires began to break near this city, and at noon yesterday communication was closed in all directions. A telegraph message could not be sent after that hour in any direction from this city on any line of telegraph. Merchants and brokers at the telegraph offices were willing to pay almost any sum to get messages off, but it was no avail. Persons with messages of sickness and death eagerly inquired as to the probable time when they could send or receive a message, and turned sadly away when the reply was given that it might be one day or it might be three before communication with the distant points could be re-established.

The trains out of the city carried many passengers with messages to be sent from some point reached where the telegraph lines were working. The suspension was so complete and sudden that the extent of the storm and the damage to the wires outside of the city could not be learned in this city; however, the damage was greater than ever before known. In 1873 there was a great storm of snow and sleet which prostrated the wires and nearly cut off the city from outside communication. There were not over half as many wires in the city at that time as at present and the prostration was not so complete as it is now, hence the loss at this time is much greater. In fact it is the first time that this city has absolutely been cut off from telegraphic communication with the rest of the country since the telegraphic lines were established. This morning there is not a single city line in operation. The Western Union main office is not in communication, it is said, with the sub-offices two blocks away. All messages for distant points are sent from New York by courier to Williams' Bridge, N. Y., or Elizabeth, N. J., and thence telegraphed to the destination. Operators continue to lean idly back in the chairs, and one operator exclaims: "Oh! isn't this a picnic." The full extent of the losses to the companies cannot be estimated with any accuracy. The loss in daily receipts alone will amount to a very large sum. The damage to the wires in this city and its vicinity is estimated at $100,000.

JEFFERSON CITY.

Text of the Street Railroad Bill—The Governor's Reception.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 22.—Gov. Crittenden has now gotten all appointments off his hands that are of any importance and has leisure time enough to visit the Senate chamber occasionally. While there yesterday your reporter had a few moments' conversation with him on various subjects. He is preparing for a formal reception to come off on the second of February. About 1,500 invitations will be issued and will be ready for distribution next week. No supper or liquors of any kind whatsoever will be had and a temperance reform, long needed in the mansion, will be inaugurated, thus enabling the members of the General Assembly to keep temptation away from them. One subject worthy of notice in this assembly is the temperate habits of the members Very little gambling is going on, not one-third that of former sessions. Three rooms, heretofore the leading ones in this line, were closed up within a week after the convening of the legislation and have not been re-opened.

The following is the text of the street railroad bill passed by the House yesterday: Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. All existing street railroad companies, organized under the laws of this State, which have acquired the consent of the municipal authorities of any city, town or village to the use and occupancy, by a defined route, of any of the streets of such city, town or village, for street railroad purposes, are hereby authorized and empowered to lay their track or tracks, and operate their cars thereon, or operate their roads already constructed on the street or streets for the full time such consent has already been given.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State, inconsistent with, or repugnant to, this act, or to the provisions thereof, are hereby repealed, annulled and abrogated in so far as they are so inconsistent or repugnant.

Sec. 3. An emergency having arisen requiring the speedy passage of this bill by reason of the fact that in the city of Saint Louis a most important and necessary street railroad has already been built pursuant to an ordinance granted by the city of St. Louis, and which railroad cannot be operated and is lying useless under a judicial injunction for the want of the legislation contained in this bill; therefore, be it also enacted that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

THE SENATE.

In the Senate to-day Senator Morrison introduced a bill providing for the issue of bonds for $25,000 to take up bonds falling due in June. They are to bear six per cent. and run two years, interest payable semi-annually. The Senate passed the general appropriation bill and adjourned until Monday.

SUNK BY THE ICE.

Accident to Boats in the River at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 22.—The ice ran very heavy all night, but has thinned out this a. m., and the ferry resumed her trips. An empty keelboat was cut down by the ice at Duffy's Landing. A large cake of ice passed down about 8 o'clock, striking the tow-boat Etna, lying below Seventh street, and she sunk in five minutes. She lays straight, with her stern in about fifteen feet of water and her head about ten feet. If the ice be got off the cabin she can be raised. The Etna was owned by the Big Sandy and Pomeroy Packet Co., valued at $8,000. No insurance and seven years old. The Transit arrived from below. She succeeded in landing the barges that were taken away from the landing by the ice. The Bermuda and Tennessee River packet, Silver Cloud, with a big cargo, arrived at 10 o'clock and in landing at Dugan's coal landing. She was struck on the larboard side by a cake of ice, knocking a hole in her hull and began taking water freel. The towboat Transit ran alongside, put her syphon at work, and dropped her down at the wharf at Fourth street, where about fifty laborers are at work taking her freight ashore. The Hop Louden, Transit and Goldsmith Maid are alongside pumping the water out of her hold. She is all right now, and will be put afloat with the pumps that are at work on her.

SITTING BULL.

Completely Under the Influence of a Renegade White.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

ST. PAUL, January 22.—Adjutant-General Buck, of the Department of the Dakota, has received a dispatch from Major Ilges, at Camp Poplar River, Montana, saying that Chiefs Good Bear, Crow King, Big Shirt, Long Dog and Black Eagle, with a camp consisting of 300 souls, eighty of whom are well-grown warriors, with 200 dilapidated ponies and fifty or sixty guns, are making a slow and painful march toward Fort Buford, to surrender. Major Ilges says Sitting Bull never had the slightest intention of surrendering, and has acted in bad faith throughout. Sitting Bull is completely in the hands of Thompson, the renegade white, who deserted from the mounted police—a low dog who recently killed a mail-rider named Freeze, and fears punishment therefor if caught.

THE DEATH OF A DAUGHTER.

It Causes the Murder of a Wife and the Suicide of the Father.

DETROIT, January 22.—Michigan furnished another horrible tragedy yesterday, in a murder and suicide in the township of Genoa, near the town of Howell. The murderer was Wm. Van Blaricum, a farmer, fifty-two years old. He and his wife quarreled repeatedly, and frequently separated. For the past three months they have not lived together, but the death of a daughter last Wednesday reunited them. He took his wife from a neighbor's where she has been stopping, and when they reached their own farm began a quarrel, during which he shot and killed his wife, and then committed suicide with the same weapon. So far as known they have no children nor relatives living in this part of the country.

Chicago Chips.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, January 22.—Receiver Ward, of the defunct Beehive Savings Bank has filed a report of his doings from June, '80, to January. The report shows the estate owes the receiver over $10,000 and that the prospects for another dividend is not flattering.

Joseph A. Copeland, a trusted book-keeper for the grain commission firm of Aldrich, Milne & Co., suicided last night by shooting. No one witnessed the deed, as he visited a lumber yard on the lake shore for the purpose. No cause is known except it be losses through speculations on the Board of Trade.

Another Fatal Railway Accident.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, January 22.—A smash-up occurred on the Illinois Central road yesterday a few miles north of Cobden, Ill. A fireman named Sanderson and a brakeman named Markham were killed. The engineer was seriously injured and two other brakemen badly hurt. The accident was caused by two trains stopping to examine a bridge that had been reported unsafe. While thus engaged they were run into by a third train.

Killed in a Singular Manner.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, January 22.—A farmer named Tookey was killed last night at Grayland Station, a small place eight miles out on the St. Paul Road in a singular manner. He was driving a team, when the lines became crossed. Pulling on the wrong line he drove the horses into a ditch when the wagon rolled over on him and broke his neck.

Lynched on General Principles.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 22.—Doyral Bryant, a colored horse trader has been found suspended from the limb of a tree in a dense pine forest near Clinton. It is not definitely known how he came there, but as he is known to have committed several murders and was a dangerous character on generrl principles, it is presumed he was lynched.

The Damage to Telegraph Wires.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The enormous damage done to the telegraph wires in this city and vicinity by yesterday's storm is being repaired as rapidly as possible, but the progress is necessarily slow. The damage to the wires of the different companies is estimated at half a million dollars.

Barges Sunk.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CAIRO, ILL., January 22.—The ice moved down in the Mississippi last night and sunk two of the steamer Hickory's barges. The ice now has the steamer Charles Morgan fast in the middle of the river. The W. P. Halliday left Cairo this morning.

Ohio Editors.

BALTIMORE, January 22.—The Ohio Editorial Association, numbering 110, among whom are Mr. Mack, of Sandusky; L. Bystor, President of the association, and about half a dozen ladies arrived Thursday night on a visit to Baltimore, and left this afternoon for Washington.

Y. M. C. A.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The next biennial meeting of the International convention of Young Men's Christian societies will assemble in Cleveland from May 25 to 29.

River Telegrams.

CAIRO, ILL., January 22.—Arrived: Paris C. Brown and Guiding Star, New Orleans, at noon. Departed: W. P. Halliday, New Orleans, at 10 a. m. A floe of ice broke loose in the back water, and caught the transfer boat, Morgan, holding her fast in middle river, also sunk two barges belonging to steamer Hickory. Heavy ice passing in the Ohio. Light snow this forenoon. Weather cloudy and cold.

LOUISVILLE, January 22.—River stationary, 12 feet, 6 inches in canal; 10 feet, 6 inches in chute on falls. Weather cloudy and cold, with light snow. Arrived: R. R. Springer, from Cincinnati, Wm. Ernst and tow from Pomeroy; Silver Cloud from Cincinnati.

EVANSVILLE, January 22.—River rising rapidly; 27 feet 8 inches. Wind from the west; cloudy; thermometer 30°. River full of floating ice.

MEMPHIS, January 22.—River rising. Arrived: Gold Dust, Cairo. Departed: John Gilroy, Cairo. Weather cloudy and cold.

CINCINNATI, January 22.—River 32 feet and rising. Snowing and cold. Departed: Sidney, Tennessee River.

PITTSBURG, January 22.—River 13 feet 5 inches and rising. Clear and cool.

WASHINGTON.

The Lowell Bankrupt Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The House Judiciary Committee instructed Representative Harris to report to the House with a favorable recommendation the Lowell bankrupt bill as modified by the committee. This is the bill which was before the delegation of merchants in session here during this last week.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

The House Committee on Commerce has decided to take a vote on the bill providing for the improvement of the Mississippi River on Wednesday next.

COMPROMISED.

The case of Thos. W. Bartley and Fred P. Stanton against the La Abra Silver Mining Company, A. W. Adams, W. W. Bogee and others brought to enforce the payment of fees amounting to one-ninth part of the award of $780,000 obtained from the Mexican Government has been compromised.

Retired From Active Service.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22.—The following officers have been retired from active service in the army: Judge-Advocate-General McK. Dunn, Gen. Stuart Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster-General Cox, Samuel Woods, Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Major Joseph V. Eaton, Paymaster-General. It is understood that Major David G. S. Main, strongly recommended by ex-Secretary McCrary and an intimate friend of Gen. Garfield's, will succeed Gen. Dunn. The retirement of Gen. Van Vliet will make a long line of promotions.

Cabinet Gossip.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The Cabinet-makers have determined on three members of General Garfield's Cabinet, the appointment of whom they claim is beyond all doubt. The names are those of Blaine, Foster and Allison. It is said the other four will not be far away when the 10th February is reached.

House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22.—Upon resuming the session last evening the House immediately went into committee of the whole, Townshend of Illinois in the chair, on the private calendar. The first Senate bill was for the relief of Theopilus P. Chandler, late Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston. It relieves him of all liability on account of public money loaned by Julius F. Howell, his disbursing clerk, to Miller, Ward & Co., such liability amounting to $18,000.

Messrs. Bragg and Sparks opposed the measure; Mr. Carlisle favored it. A vote was finally taken on reporting the bill favorably to the House, and stood 87 to 17—no quorum. This point being raised by Mr. Sparks, the committee rose and reported the fact to the House. After a good deal of noise and confusion the doors were closed and the Sergeant-at-Arms was despatched after the absentees.

THE WABASH RAILROAD.

A Colossal Mortgage for $50,000,000 on the Road Filed.

CHICAGO, January 22.—A colossal mortgage was filed for record in the Recorder's office yesterday. By its terms the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad pledges its entire property for payment of a mortgage of $50,000,000 to the Central Trust Company, of New York, and James Cheny, of Indiana. The instrument states in its preamble that the outstanding indebtedness amounts to $36,000,000. A farther indebtedness incurred by the purchase of equipments and the assumption of obligations of the various lines of the road consolidated with the main lines, exists to the amount of $6,000,000. The company desires to acquire additional extensions and lines, for which an indebtedness of $11,000,000 was created. To liquidate the various debts, the stockholders, at a meeting May 5th, decided to issue bonds to the amount of $50,000,000, bearing six per cent per annum, payable in 1920. The mortgage is dated June 1st, 1880, and has been filed for record in the counties of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, through which the road of the company runs.

BRAIN FOR BRAIN.

A Double Murder and a Double Execution by Lynchers.

LOUISVILLE, January 22.—A special to the Courier-Journal says: A few nights ago in an adjoining county some one fired the hay stack belonging to Henry Yarnell. While Yarnell, after he had extinguished the flames, was searching for the incendiaries assisted by a man named Howe, the report of a gun was heard and Yarnell dropped dead, shot through the brain. Howe was also shot in the mouth and dangerously, perhaps fatally injured. The next day two men named Brooks and Griffin were arrested on suspicion. Being some distance from jail they were confined in a blacksmith shop where they were guarded by two men. During the night a noise was heard at the windows and almost simultaneously two rifles were fired, the bullets entering the brains of the two prisoners, causing instant death. The greatest excitement prevails in the county. Several parties have been arrested and have been removed to another part of the county for fear of lynching. There are no positive proofs of the cause of the murder of Yarnell. It is believed that it is the result of an old feud, it is believed that the prisoners were killed by friends of Yarnell.

News From Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 22.—An unknown man was run over and killed at Welang by a freight train and Conductor Morris barely saved himself from death by climbing to the revolving axles of his train, under which he had fallen.

About midnight the hydraulic air-chamber attached to a water supply pipe in the large building at the northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street bursted, and the Chicago Carpet Company, who occupy the building, lose about $5,000 by the damage to goods stored in the basement. There was a loud report when the explosion occurred, and one-third of the chamber was blown some fourteen feet.

How the Wires Are Worked.

CHICAGO, January 22.—The wires to New York are still in bad shape, and the report is being sent by operators stationed at Williamsburg whither the telegraph business is taken by trains every half hour from the city for transmission over the country. A train runs between New York and Elizabeth, N. J., every fifteen minutes with telegraph business for Philadelphia, Washington and Southern points.

Died.

SAVANNAH, January 22.—Capt. John MacMahon, president of the Southern Bank of this city, died Thursday night.

The Tennessee Senatorship.

NASHVILLE, January 22.—The House, by common consent, postponed the consideration of the Stewart contested election case until next Wednesday. First ballot to-day: Maynard, 45; Bate, 25; Bailey, 22; Taylor, 3; Smith, 2; Edward, 1; Harrison, 1; Solon E. Rose, 1. Twentieth ballot: Maynard, 44; Bate, 26; Bailey, 22; Taylor, 2; Smith, 3; Harrison, 1; Rose, 1; Caruthers, 1. The convention adjourned until Monday.

Verdict Against an Insurance Company.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The suit of the Union Trust Company against the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, to recover $5,000 on policies issued on the life of Wm. Orton, who at the time of his death was President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the policy having been issued to the Trust Company for the benefit of Orton's children, resulted in the jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,768.

Fires in Peoria.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

PEORIA, January 22.—A fire entirely destroyed the elevator of J. Bannisher & Co. at about 6 a. m. Loss on building and grain about $30,000 or $40,000; insured for about $15,000. Another fire in Kinsley & Mohler's machine shop this morning caused the loss of about $15,000; fully insured. Origin unknown.

THE MECHANCS' EXCHANGE.

Installation of the Newly Elected Officers To-day.

Speeches by the President and Professor Woodward and a General Good Time.

The Mechanics' Exchange was called to orders at 2:30 o'clock by Mr. W. B. Philbert, there being a full attendance of members, several hundred at least, who opened the proceedings of the day by calling for the report of the judges of election held last week. The report as read by Mr. McKelleget showed that the following were elected to the various positions of honor and trust in the gift of the Exchange.

President, James Green; vice-presidents, A. G. Braun, P. M. Bruner.

Directors—John Fitzgerald, J. L. Guedry, Anthony Ittner, A. E. Cook, T. F. Hayden, W. W. Polk.

Arbitration Committee—Wm. Adams, Thos. H. Scales, Wm. Keane, Cornelius Lynch, Daniel Evans, Geo. Pipe, A. W. Heeman, T. P. McKelleget, James H. Bright.

Committee of Appeals—H. H. Dalton, P. Bambrick, Tim. Cavanaugh, A. F. Engelmann, M. D. Heltzell, Peter Dickinson, P. J. Woodlock, R. J. Humber, H. D. Wood.

In a few well chosen words Mr. P. Philbert complimented the Exchange upon the wisdom of their choice in selecting Mr. Green, and appointed a committee to conduct that gentleman to the chair. Mr. Green was brought forward and formally introduced to the Exchange, the gavel and the constitution was presented to the incoming president and accepted with the following speech:

Gentlemen and fellow-members of the Mechanics' Exchange, of the city of St. Louis: In assuming the duties of president of this Exchange, it is my first duty to tender to the members of the Exchange my sincere thanks for the honor done me by them in electing me to the office of president. It is an honor that I esteem most highly. I am not, as you know, a public speaker, but feel that this occasion calls for a few words from me. I have lived among you as a mechanic and business man for more than a quarter of a century, and you know my reputation well enough to know that I will do all in my power to prove to you that I appreciate the honor you have given me. I promise you that so long as I am president of this Exchange I will do all in my power to further the interests of the Exchange and labor to promote the welfare of its members. I will, to the best of my ability, carry out and further the objects for which the Exchange was created. It shall be my highest aim to promote the mechanical and industrial interests in the city of St. Louis, to inculcate just and equitable principles of trade, to establish and maintain uniformity in the commercial usages of said city to acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable business information and also to adjust as far as practicable controversies and misunderstandings arising between individuals engaged in the various industrial pursuits.

These objects and purposes are worthy our best efforts and in furthering these interests, as your President, I must rely in a great measure upon the individual efforts of each and every one of you.

I trust, gentlemen, that at the end of the year for which you have elected you will have no cause to regret the choice.

Thanking you again for the honor you have done me, I assume the duties of the office to which you have elected me and declare the Exchange now open for the transaction of business. What is your pleasure, gentlemen?

It was expected that Hon. Thomas Allen, Hon. D. P. Dyer and Prof. C. M. Woodward, would be present. A letter was received from Mr. Allen announcing that it would be impossible for him to be present at the installation. Col. Dyer was kept away by a sudden business engagement but Prof. Woodward was present and consequently he was at once brought forward and introduced. The Professor said that he had expected to find matter in the speeches of Messrs. Allen and Dyer upon which he might comment, consequently the fact that he had to speak for them was naturally a source of embarrassment to him. "Why was I asked to speak to you here, to-day, gentlemen," he said "this was the question which I asked myself when this invitation was sent to me, and I felt that I was asked because you knew that my work was cognate with yours. I cannot talk about your work, I should make a fool of myself if I did so. There is none of you that doesn't know more about your business than I do, but I do know something about education. For twenty years I have been an educator of youth. It is my business to equip the rising generation which a few years hence is to take your place." The Professor gave a number of historical examples showing that education and the mechanical arts had gone hand in hand. He showed that modern education had made a grave error in educating the youth of the country into looking down on work. He advocated reform in the schools and explained that there was not mechanical teaching enough in the schools. He said that the way boys were trained now reminded him much of the manner in which window gardening was done. A plant is put where there is a blaze of light upon one side of it. The plant grows in that direction and is stunted upon the other, he proposed to open a window upon the other side of the plant, too, to give the manual side of the boys' character a chance to grow as well as the intellectual. A prominent literary gentleman in St. Louis told the professor the other day that he was preparing an essay to show that education increases crime. "I do not propose to admit this," said the professor, "but I can see how a misdirected education can do a boy a great deal of harm. The professor explained the workings of the manual labor school at the Washington University, and predicted that the boys from that school would write their own histories in St. Louis. The Professor closed amid much applause and was followed by Mr. Alexander and other speakers.

THE BERNHARDT.

Sarah Not as Pure as an Angel, But Not as Black as She is Painted.

The True Facts Concerning the Four Accidents in Her Family.

Bernhardt Will Arrive in St. Louis To-Morrow Morning.

Her Life—Her Dresses—Her Versatility Her Receptions—Her Work—Facts and Anecdotes About the Divine Sarah.

To-morrow Sarah Bernhardt, the celebrated French actress will arrive in St. Louis. She gives her last performance in Chicago this afternoon and this evening is to leave that city for the Future Great arriving here to-morrow morning. She travels in a special palace car which has been engaged for her for the entire season. Probably no artist has ever received more advertising than the Divine Sarah, as her admirers call her, and consequently there is an insatiable curiosity existing as to all that concerns Mlle. Bernhardt. Scandalous stories have been circulated concerning her and everything that she says or does has been exaggerated. The greatest reproach that has been heaped upon Mlle. Bernhardt is respecting what people euphemistically term—the accidents in her family, which Dame Rumor has magnified to four. Other reports have been circulated also until many people come to regard Miss Bernhardt as an unenviable notoriety. She comes as a stranger to this country, certainly with the purpose of making money, the impelling power with all artists. She presents herself to us as an artist, acknowledged by Europe to be the greatest of the day, and it is, therefore, in this aspect only that we need consider her. But apart from her artistic position Miss Bernhardt has been villainously maligned as a woman. It has been stated time and time again until it has become the general belief that Bernhardt is the mother of four children, and that one of them had accompanied her to this country. Now, this is not true. Her son is not with her, but is pursuing his studies at college in Paris. And we have it from the very highest authority that Bernhardt only has one child—a son. The legend of the four children who call her "Mademoiselle, ma mere," is entirely false, as likewise the belief that Emile de Girardin is the reputed father of one. The plain facts in Bernhardt's history are as follows: At the age of fourteen, a wayward girl, she left her home. Thrown upon the tender mercies of a city like Paris, she was nothing more than an outcast from society. Her genius and future greatness were then embryotic. The poor unfortunate girl in the gay French capital formed a liaison with a man she loved. She was a wanderer, a girl who worked for her living. Society cared naught for her. To the fashionable world she was a cipher in the great stream of humanity. She loved, she lived with the man she loved without asking the church's consent. At the tender age of seventeen—Bernhardt is now, from thirty-three to thirty-five years of age—this forlorn girl became a mother. Within eighteen months the father died. To the time of his death they lived happily together. At eighteen Bernhardt was left with the burden of a child to face the world and make her own career. As she said in a letter to an English clergyman who had chivalrously come to her defense, "If I had throttled the new-born babe society would not now sneer at me or have aught to reproach me with." But she did not commit infanticide, hence the moral world is shocked. This one child is the great crime in the eyes of the world. From that time to this Bernhard has never had a single love affair. True, she is eccentric, but that does make her immoral. From this one child has grown the four which the world generally attribute to her. This one false step which she took as an inexperienced girl is all society has to reproach her with. Her life has been from that youthful period more blameless than that of many actresses whom the fashionable world delights to honor. Certainly it is not for Americans to twit her with her own misfortune. She simply comes as an artist. Since her arrival in America, in spite of ministerial anathemas, she has pursued the even tenor of her way, attending purely to her own business. Sarah Bernhardt is not half as bad as she is painted, and if St. [illegible] coddled poor Mary Grover, certainly she [illegible]thize with a woman who clings [illegible] the bore, and who at that time [illegible]s of the celebrity she was des-

HER LIFE.

[illegible]dt's extraction is doubtful. [illegible]rding to the commonly re- [illegible]was a French advocate of [illegible] certainly was a Dutchwo- [illegible] of an officer at Amsterdam. [illegible] for she was baptized a [illegible]ted at a convent at Ver- [illegible]as Bernard; the insertion [illegible]dition of a "t" was her [illegible]rdhood there are nu- [illegible]or less interesting and [illegible]. For instance, we [illegible] she run away at the [illegible] with a Dutch friend [illegible], and that, after [illegible]ch cordwood with [illegible] two girls got [illegible] having the sons [illegible] when weary at [illegible] the [illegible] that [illegible]

Spain, writing to the manager at the moment the curtain was to go up, and sending another letter to Labiche, the author, begging him to "have pity on a poor little fool." So little did the management of the Gymnase appreciate her, that she never was called on to pay the penalty of 10,000 francs inserted in the contract made with her. Returning to Paris, she appeared at the Porte Saint Martin, then under Marc Fourmer's management, in the exceedingly small part of Princesse Desiree in the notorious burlesque of the "Biche au Bois." In 1866 she called on Duquesnel, the manager of the Odeon, and told him of her failures, and her conviction that she would yet succeed. He took her on trial, though his partner, Chilly, was reluctant to do so, on the salary of $20 a month, and made her debut August 15, as Ariela in "Phedre." Chilly was so far dissatisfied with her appearance and acting that he refused to approve the engagement, and for some months Duquesnel paid the 100 francs a month out of his own pocket. According to M. Piatel, however, Mlle. Bernhardt made her debut at the Odeon as Sylvia, in "Le Jeu de l'Amour et du Hasard," and afterward was more successful in a part in George Sand's "Francois le Champi;" while a third biographer insists that she came up January 14, 1867, as Armande in "Les Femmes Savantes," and made her best hit in a minor part in Racine's "Athalie." At the Odeon, anyhow, Mlle. Bernhardt remained till 1872, playing in many parts, as Mlle. Aisse in "Cesar Girodot," as Cordelia in "Le Roi Lear," as Ariela in "Phedre," as Anna Damby in Dumas, the younger's "Kean," where she achieved a brilliant success; as Zanetto in Francois Coppee's little sketch, "Le Passant," which proved an enormous hit, and as Maria de Newborg, in "Ruy Blas," also a notable success. The wonderful harmony of her voice proved her greatest charm. M. Perrin, in 1872, induced Sarah Bernhardt to leave the Odeon and join the Comedie Francaise, and she made her debut there, November 6, as Mlle. De Belle-Isle. She had stage-fright throughout four acts, and succeeded but indifferently; nor did she do much better as Cherubino in "La Folle Guernice," and Dalila in Octave Feuillet's ridiculous drama, December 14, 1872; however, she firmly established her reputation in the role of Junie, in "Brittanicus," her acting of the part of Berthe de Sevigny in "Le Sphinx," produced March 22, 1874, fully attesting her claims to superiority, though she was in a measure obscured by Crozette in the famous death scene. As Zaire and Phedre she proved successful, and demonstrated that she alone of contemporary French actresses could lay claim to the title of interpreter of Racine, and the succession of the great Rachel. As Berthe in M. Henri de Bornier's "Fille de Roland," as Postumia, the blind old grandmother, in M. Parodi's "Rome Vaincue," and as Mrs. Clarkson in Dumas the younger's "Etrangree," she increased her reputation, fairly saving Parodi's rather heavy piece, and in "L'Etrangree" carrying off the honors, though her part was neither so interesting nor so important as that of the Duchesse de Septmonts. When Hugo's "Hernani" was revived, Mlle. Bernhardt played the part of Dona Sol, and was tremendously applauded, the old author himself paying her all manner of courtly and excessive compliments. English society went mad over her during the tour of the Comedie Francaise in 1879, and probably completed the process of spoiling her. She left the Odeon irregularly for the Theatre Francaise; finally she bolted from the latter theater. She had been admitted to the "company of Moliere" as a shareholder at the time of her success in "La Fille de Roland," February 15, 1875, and owned a full share. In April last she was cast for Clorinde, in "L'Aventuriere," by Emile Augier, a part created by the fascinating Mme. Arnould-Plessy, and made a decided failure. The critics very justly attacked her for overdressing the part, and making it vulgar and noisy; and Mlle. Bernhardt flew into a passion, and left Paris, writing that she had been forced to play when she was not ready, having had only eight rehearsals; that it had been her first failure, and would be her last, and that her associates had treacherously abandoned her at a critical moment. M. Perrin, in a very effective letter, showed that there had been eighteen rehearsals instead of eight, and that she had declared her readiness to play; when it was pointed out that she had been remiss in preparing for the first performance, while Emile Augier testified that after the performance he found her radiant over her success, and resolved to appear again on Tuesday. The Comedie Francaise sued her for the forfeiture of her share of the accrued profits, which a shareholder only receives after twenty years' service in the company, and for $20,000 damages. The court awarded $20,000 and costs; besides which, Mlle. Bernhardt lost the $9,000 of accumulated profits. After leaving the Comedie, Mlle. Bernhardt made a visit to England and a tour through provincial France, also going northward to set all Denmark raving. The king gave her the order of the Dannebrog, hitherto only conferred on two artistes, Trebelli and Nilsson, and she secured an immense advertisement by inducing the fascinated German minister, Baron von Magnus, to propose the toast, "France has sent us her most brilliant daughter!" and then saying, with a most bewitching smile, "We drink to all France, do we not?" a bit at the German occupation of Alsace and Lorraine which provoked an overwhelming anti-German demonstration. She sailed from Havre on the 15th instant, having been engaged by Mr. Henry E. Abbey.

BERNHARDT'S VERSATILITY.

Sarah Bernhardt is not only a great actress, she is also a finished musician, playing the piano and harp excellently. In addition she possesses undoubted literary ability, and has debuted as a critic in the fields of journalism. She is also talented as a sculptor and painter, and some thirty odd paintings and pieces of sculpture, her own work, will be exhibited next week at Messrs. Pettes & Leathe's galleries, to which an admission of twenty-five cents will be charged.

A RECEPTION.

On Tuesday afternoon a private view of her art work will be afforded to the members of the press and a selected number of guests. At this reception Mlle. Bernhardt will herself be present. The cards of invitations which will be issued are as follows:

MLLE. SARAH BERNHARDT

(*Societaire de la Comedie Francaise*)

REQUESTS THE HONOR OF

Company to a private view of her

PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE,

AT

Pettes & Leathe's Art Gallery, 608 Washington avenue, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH OF JANUARY,

From 3 to 5 P. M.

HOW SARAH BECAME A SCULPTRESS.

[illegible]. Sarcey, the celebrated critic of the Temps, [illegible]rm admirer of Sarah, informs us how she [illegible]e a sculptress. In 1869, when Ruy Blas, [illegible]s to the admirable actress, enjoyed such [illegible]ed success, M. Matthieu-Meusnier in- [illegible]Sarah to pose to him for a bust repre- [illegible]her as Donna Maria de Neubourg, a [illegible]r in the play. She consented. While [illegible] the artist's studio, Sarah attentively [illegible] the process and criticised the result [illegible]free, easy and independent way [illegible]teristic of her. Her suggestions [illegible]rks were so just and appropriate [illegible] sculptor said to her, "You [illegible]artist's eye, Mlle. Bernhardt; you [illegible]udy modeling." Impetuous Sarah [illegible] the idea. "You think so, Mon- [illegible]ry well; give me some clay." She [illegible] her clay, but it was already late. [illegible]go to the theatre, act and be ap- [illegible]Any one else would have deferred [illegible]rrow the preliminary trial. Not [illegible]. At the fall of the curtain the ac- [illegible]ng aside hastily her diadem [illegible]mantle, hurried home. It was 1 [illegible] the morning when she entered. An [illegible]paration, and all is ready. Sarah is [illegible]ke her debut in the new art, when [illegible], to her consternation, that a [illegible]tem is lacking—viz., a model. [illegible]ment, then smiles triumph- [illegible]ake! just the thing. Poor [illegible]ped in sweet sleep, was [illegible]atched by her imperious

Sarah is of a restless, never-still-a-minute sort of disposition, and the subjoined graphic sketch of her manner of conducting herself among her friends happily hits off some of her eccentricities of demeanor. She smiles, presses your hands, sits down, gets up, chats with everybody very rapidly: "J'ai faim—J'ai soif—me voila—bonjour—Je suis bein contente—grands succes, rappels—vite, quelque chose, n'importe quoi—un biscuit—merci!" In plain English, "I am hungry—and thirsty—here I am—good day—very much pleased—great success—encores—quick, with something, no matter what—a biscuit—thanks." She snatches a cake served up on a silver salver, nibbles at it, and throws the rest to her pet dogs.

Said some one to Dumas, while discussing the features of the fair Sarah, "Why are the Jews so ugly and the Jewesses so pretty?" "Because," he answered, "the Jews crucified the Savior, and the Jewesses bewailed his sad fate."

A QUERY OF THE DAY.

The following querry is from the London Punch and was published when Sara was in England:

Che sara Sara?
Aris per-rara!
Sculptress and paintress
Poseuse and faintress,
Swooning and swaying
Playing and praying,
For praise or for profit,
On stage or off it,
Oft actresses, actress;
Press—benefactress—
Critics—uppoking,
Canard—provoking
Paragraph—feeding—
Puffery—breeding—
Che sara Sara—
Aris per-rara!

THE BERNHARDT SEASON.

So far over $15,000 of tickets have been sold for next week's performances at the Grand Opera-house. The programme is, Monday, "Frou Frou;" Tuesday, "Le Sphinx" and "Le Passant;" Wednesday, "Camille;" Thursday, "Adrienne;" Friday, "Hernani;" Saturday matinee, "Camille;" Saturday evening, "Frou Frou."

SARAH AT THE LINDELL.

Six rooms have been engaged at the Lindell for Miss Bernhardt's personal use. The party have taken over twenty rooms in all at the same hotel.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

An Unlucky Marine Monster—Her Costly Career.

From the New York Times.

The project of using the Great Eastern for the transportation of cattle from Africa has, it seems, been definitely abandoned. To what purpose actual or intended, she will be turned next, it would hard to say. She is indeed an ill-fated vessel—she has been unfortunate from the very start—and her history is a curious combination and continuation of mishaps and disasters. Twenty-eight years ago an Eastern Steam Navigation Campany was formed in England to maintain an ocean trade to the East round the Cape of Good Hope. The next year the directors decided that such a trade would not pay, owing to the expense of supporting coaling stations along the route, unless the ship could carry coal enough for the round trip. Arrangements were accordingly made to build a vessel which would transport 1,000 passengers, 5,000 tons of merchandise, and 15,000 tons of coal for fuel. The result, with many changes in the original plan, was the Great Eastern. She was some years building, and was finally ready to launch in November, 1857. To avoid the danger of launching so large a vessel, stern foremost, she was constructed with the broadside toward the river, on a timber foundation of vast strength, with sloping rails down to the water. The ship was too heavy, or the rails were too gradual, and various efforts were made, and $200,000 or $400,000 spent before she was got off. After completion it was uncertain what would come of the trade to and from Australia; consequently, it was determined to send her hither on a trial voyage. The attempt proved very unfortunate. She left the Thames September 8, 1859, but an explosion occurred off Hastings, killing and wounding a number of persons, and bringing the proposed trip suddenly to an end at Weymouth. After costly repairs, bitter recrimations and various lawsuits, and the death of Brunel, her planner, she again set sail for this port in June, 1860, and reached here in eleven days. For nearly a twelvemonth she plied between England and the United States, but steadily lost money, not making sufficient, in fact to pay her current expenses and for constantly needed repairs. In December of 1861, when there was some prospect of trouble between this nation and Britain, the Great Eastern carried some two thousand troops from England to Canada with a degree of comfort never before experienced by so large a body of men. After that the company did not know what to do with her, and she might have rotted at her moorings had she not been wanted to lay the Atlantic cable in 1864. She has since been repeatedly employed for the same purpose, and always with satisfaction. Nevertheless, she has proved a very expensive luxury. She has cost, it is said, to date, including numberless repairs, some $25,000,000, and has never returned one-quarter of that sum. She has gained such a name for ill-luck—all sailors are superstitious—that it has always been hard to find seamen willing to ship on her. She has ruined more than a dozen men, and she may last long enough to ruin a dozen more.

The correct thing for well-bred young ladies in England is the baby stare. It is produced by opening the eyes as wide as possible without raising the brow, slightly turning up the corners of the mouth, and saying "mouse" five or six times to give the right position to the lips.

SECRET ORDERS.

Items Gleaned from the Lodges by the Post-Dispatch Mystic Reporter.

An Interesting Budget of News For the Masonic and Other Societies.

The Week's Work.

The week's work in the St. Louis lodges of secrecy has been considerably duller than the week previous and but little that would be of interest to the unitiated has been transacted. In the following appears a full and authentic record of the news of the week.

Masonry.

A lodge with eighteen charter member is to be instituted on the 19th prox., at Carrollton, Nebraska.

Wednesday night Keystone Lodge No. 243 had a largely attended meeting and conferred the first degree.

The formation of the First Grand Lodge of Ireland occurred in the city of Dublin in 1729, with Lord Kingston as Grand Master.

Rev. John D. Vinell, State Grand Secretary, left the city on Thursday evening, and to-morrow will dedicate a new church at Carrollton, Mo.

In this State there are 22,000 Masons. The largest in number as well as the youngest lodge in the state is Tuscan of this city, with a membership of over 200.

Last Monday night the officials of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, conferred the red cross degree, one of the most interesting as well as impressive and complicated ceremonies in all the ritual of Masonry.

The Three Links.

The available assets of the Grand Lodge at the present time exceeds $225,000.

The total receipts of the Order from 1870 to December, 1879, was $77,000,000. The total expenditures for relief during the same period was $60,000,000.

Thirteen new lodges were organized the past year in New North Wales. The entire roll of Australia now shows a membership of over 4,300, of which Victoria has 3,000, New South Wales 1,000, Tasmania 225 and Queensland 150.

This evening at the Armory Hall, Fourth street and Washington avenue, Golden Rule Lodge, No. 1, Daughters of Rebecca, will give their annual masquerade ball and a grand time is expected, and a large number of visitors will attend and participate.

The Odd Fellows' Mutual Aid Society, of Missouri, met in regular annual session last night at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Fourth and Locust streets, but nothing interesting to the public was transacted. Since the birth of this organization it has paid out $145,000 to the heirs of deceased members.

Pythian Knights.

At Clyde, Ohio, a new lodge has recently been instituted.

Grand Chancellor of State, Frank P. Wilday, of Kansas City, was in the city during the week.

John McKeanon, of Brilliant Lodge, No. 55, is in the northern part of the city organizing a new lodge.

Post Chancellor of State, Chas. D. Lucas and District Deputy Grand Chancellor R. A. Mabury were visitors here during the week.

St. Louis Division No. 2, Uniform Rank, held a stirring session on Tuesday evening and initiated four candidates, and have as many more applicants under advisement.

The order is making steady progress in Missouri, and the outlook for the future is promising. The semi-annual reports, so far as received, show an increase in the local lodges of 220 members.

The following is the official statement of the Endowment Rank up to December 31, 1880: Total membership, 26,252; benefits paid during December, $27,000. Total benefits paid up to date $541,517.

Knights of Honor.

The last report shows a total of $100,000 on hand in the Orphans' and Widows' Benefit Fund.

Last night Bremen Lodge, No. 251, had a rousing session, and initiated three candidates.

Nearly all the lodges of Missouri have expressed their disapprobation of the Mott bill now before the Legislature.

Efforts are now being made to form a new lodge in East St. Louis, Ill., and it is expected that its organization will be perfected next month.

Extensive arrangements are now being made by the members and officers of Ludwig Lodge for their grand annual ball and social reception to be given on the evening of the 6th proximo.

The initial number of the Knights of Honor Monthly Magazine of Missouri is received. The new venture in the field of journalism is published and edited by Mr. Russell H. Robbins, of St. Louis, and is sanctioned by the Grand Dictator of State, Hon. Joseph W. Branch, as his official organ. It has thirty-two pages of spicy and interesting items and its success as one of the leading representatives of the order is already assured.

A. O. U. W.

To-night Concordia Lodge, No. 13, St. Louis Lodge, No. 1, and Washington Lodge, No. 6, will give a grand masquerade ball and reception at Anthony & Kuhn's hall, Ninth and Marion streets.

SUPREME LODGE FINANCES.

The Supreme Recorder makes the following statement of the financial transactions of his office for the month of November, 1880:

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands S. Rec., Nov. 1, 1880	$1,630 02
Receipts to December 1, 1880	717 10
	$2,407 12

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants No. 329 to 330, inclusive	$1,084 09
Balance in hands S. Rec., Dec. 1, 1880	1,323 03
	$2,407 12

BENEFICIARY FUND RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands S. Rec., Nov. 1, 1880	$ 1,820 46
Receipts to December 1, 1880	19,307 00
	$21,127 46

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants No. 349 to 358, inclusive	$19,971 03
Balance in hands S. Rec., Dec. 1, 1880	1,137 46
	$21,127 46

The total membership of the order October 31, 1880, as shown by receipts of beneficiary money was 89,429.

Independent Foresters.

Sixteen Foresters were added to Court Pike during the term just ended.

Mr. C. S. Bertley, of Court Vernon, Passley, Mass., was in the city last week.

Thirty couples were present at the New Year's ball and entertainment given by Court Lowell.

One hundred and fifty-eight dollars and four cents was expended by Court Mound City for relief of all kinds except endowment.

Bro. Saul and Past Chief Ranger Graves of Court Ben Franklin, No. 17, are about organizing a new court at Sedalia, this State.

Court Pike, No. 11, reports January 1, 1881, a membership of 114, and is receiving applications for membership at every meeting.

H. C. R. T. Herman Thomas and S. S. Robeson, high secretary, have joined Forest Lodge of the Order of Mutual Protection.

At its last meeting Court General Washington, No. 5, received four applications for membership, and has twenty more coming.

High Chief Ranger Thomas and Past Chief Ranger Stober were among the visitors at Court Lincoln on Monday evening, January 3.

The past ten days has been spent by Bro. Cockelair, of Ben Franklin, No. 17, in Chicago, looking after his business interests in that city.

Several applications for membership have been received by Court Missouri, No. 27. Among them two from well known physicians.

The entertainment of Court Bellefontaine, No. 19, having been postponed, due notice will be given of the time and place of holding the same.

On January 1, 1881, the cash and securities in the treasury of Court Pike amounted to $570, $400 of which is in U. S. four per cent bonds.

P. C. R. Graves, of Court Ben Franklin, No. 17, contemplates petitioning for a dispensation to organize a court in one of the neighboring towns of Illinois.

For the term ending 1st of January, 1881, Court Pike No. 11 expended $222.75 for the relief sick and disabled members and funeral expenses of one deceased brother.

On January 8, 1881 Court Mound City, No. 3, removed to Wenzel's Hall, northwest corner of Eighth street and Franklin avenue, where its meetings will be held in the future.

Dr. G. W. Hulbert has been unanimously chosen Court Physician of Court Pike. The brothers of the Court have done well in thus making the doctor his own successor.

Three candidates were initiated by Court Lincoln at its meeting on January 3, and applications were also received from three other gentlemen who wish to become members.

Court Schiller, No. 16, installed the following officers to serve the ensuing term, Joseph Boegle, C. R.; Franz Dietz, V. C. R.; John Braner, Treasurer; Christian Thiemer, R. S.; Wm. Muehlenfeld, F. S.

An interesting meeting was held by Court Ben Franklin, No. 17, on Thursday evening. Work in the initiatory degree was done. The next meeting of this court will be very important, as changes proposed in the by-laws will be acted upon.

On January 3, 1881, Court Lincoln installed the following officers to serve the ensuing term: F. P. Kohr, C.R.; Chas. Schumacher, V. C. R.; A. C. Stifel, T.; Hugo Vogel, R. S.; R. Todtenhaupt, F. S.; F. G. Fischer, S. W.; F. Stoldt, J. W.; Jacob Mueller, S. B.; A. Makamul, J. B.; Dr. A. Derivaux, C. P.

On Friday evening, January 7, the District Deputy High Chief Ranger duly installed the following officers of Court Pike, No. 11: A. M. Foster, C. R.; M. G. Schultz, V. C. R.; A. Eckman, R. S.; John L. Wilmering, F. S.; Henry Lohman, T.; A. G. Bellis, S. W.; M. Dusold, J. W.; A. Roos, S. B.; P. Martin, J. B.

The Supreme Secretary, J. W. Hickman, in his monthly report for December shows the total receipts for the month to be $12,000. Total paid out on endowments for ten deaths $12,000, two of which were in St. Louis, one in Tennessee, two in Ohio, three in Massachusetts, one in Pennsylvania and one in the state of New York.

On Thursday evening, January 6, the officers-elect of Court Robin Hood, No. 5, were duly installed by District Deputy H. C. R. G. Harry Stone, assisted by High Secretary Robeson. The following is a list of the officers for the ensuing year: R. Williams, C. R.; A. Bryden, V. C. R.; A. Trask, R. S.; D. Patton, F. S.; H. Stone, Treasurer; P. Galvin, S. W.; F. Rothenberger, J. W.; O. F. Carson, S. B.; Archie Hutton, Chaplain.

Legion of Honor.

Franklin Council, No. 5, was organized in one day by C. M. Whitney and S. M. Soyster. This is the quickest organization of a lodge ever known in the records of secret orders.

Last Tuesday the Supreme Chancellor, C. M. Whitney, appointed E. W. Patterson, F. E. Cook and E. L. Aderon a committee on the revision of the general constitution and to make reports on the same at the special called session of the supreme officials the second week in March.

Perhaps it will prove interesting to the readers of the POST-DISPATCH to know the origin of this order. It was launched upon the fraternal world by Mr. C. M. Whitney, Judge J. H. Terry and about twenty-five others, who were at the time members of the Order of Mutual Protection in a lodge known as Alpha. After a time the laws governing the Mutual Protection did not suit their fancy, and they withdrew and put before the public the order whose name heads this, but still held on to the name of Alpha, and with the new order it was know as Alpha Council, No. 1, and the result is one of the best managed societies in the country with a membership of 1,500 and paying promptly a death benefit of $2,000.

The Meeting To-night.

Committees appointed for the purpose by several of the local orders have called another mass meeting to be held this evening at the Mercantile Library Hall. The object of this meeting is the same as the one held last Saturday for the purpose of protesting against the passage of the Mott bill. Prominent officials of the societies will be in attendance to fully discuss the subject in all its bearings.

Miscellaneous Jottings.

A lively session was held last Wednesday evening by George Washington Grove Druids No. 6. Five candidates being put through the degree of initiation on that occasion.

A new blank for the use of lodge secretaries has been issued by P. V. Hutchinson, of St. Louis Lodge No. 9, Elks, which is a model in its way and shows the result of thoughtful experience.

Knights of Hope.

Dirgo Encampment, No. 1, meets every Saturday evening in their hall, No. 907 N. Eleventh street. They are fast growing in numbers and influence, and candidates are initiated at each meeting. The officers for the present term are: H. D. Moore, Senior Commander; Chas. F. Goessling, Junior Commander; Howard Scott, Senior Vice-Commander; Edgar Waite, Junior Vice-Commander; H. L. Meidner, Scribe; M. J. Sutliffe, Assistant Scribe; Sheridon Webster, Financial Scribe; Rislon Schoupe, Treasurer; Wm. Hopper, Guide; John Walsh, Assistant Guide; George Perry, Senior Chaplain; Wm. Schutte, Junior Chaplain; Fred. P. Morse, Watchman; Chas. Hopper, Sentinel. This is the first lodge of this society in this city.

Antique Dentistry.

From the New York Times.

One of the subjects which is now exercising the ingenuity of the gentlemen who compose the British Odontological Society is whether the art of stopping teeth or binding them together was known to the ancients. The discussion is still being carried on in the British Medical Journal, and up to the present moment it would appear that the argument leans in favor of the dentistical skill of our progenitors. Sir Gardiner Wilkinson affirms that teeth stopped with gold have been found in Egyptian mummies, and other learned gentlemen hold vigorously that the thing is an impossibility. Dr. John Gaston, in closing the interesting discussion, says that in the European Museum of Cornelio, the ancient Tarquinia of Etruria, and 5 per hours' distance from Rome, he has seen teeth in a skull, bound together by threads of gold cleverly twisted in and out among them; and that he has seen the same thing in museums in the Vatican and elsewhere. From these facts he is convinced that it is quite probable the ancient Egyptians had more or less skilful dentistic practice. [illegible] Supported by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE BERNHARDT.

Sarah Not as Pure as an Angel, But Not as Black as She is Painted.

The True Facts Concerning the Four Accidents in Her Family.

Bernhardt Will Arrive in St. Louis To-Morrow Morning.

Her Life—Her Dresses—Her Versatility Her Receptions—Her Work—Facts and Anecdotes About the Divine Sarah.

To-morrow Sarah Bernhardt, the celebrated French actress will arrive in St. Louis. She gives her last performance in Chicago this afternoon and this evening is to leave that city for the Future Great arriving here to-morrow morning. She travels in a special palace car which has been engaged for her for the entire season. Probably no artist has ever received more advertising than the Divine Sarah, as her admirers call her, and consequently there is an insatiable curiosity existing as to all that concerns Mlle. Bernhardt. Scandalous stories have been circulated concerning her and everything that she says or does has been exaggerated. The greatest reproach that has been heaped upon Mlle. Bernhardt is respecting what people euphemistically term—the accidents in her family, which Dame Rumor has magnified to four. Other reports have been circulated also until many people come to regard Miss Bernhardt as an unenviable notoriety. She comes as a stranger to this country, certainly with the purpose of making money, the impelling power with all artists. She presents herself to us as an artist, acknowledged by Europe to be the greatest of the day, and it is, therefore, in this aspect only that we need consider her. But apart from her artistic position Miss Bernhardt has been villainously maligned as a woman. It has been stated time and time again until it has become the general belief that Bernhardt is the mother of four children, and that one of them had accompanied her to this country. Now, this is not true. Her son is not with her, but is pursuing his studies at college in Paris. And we have it from the very highest authority that Bernhardt only has one child—a son. The legend of the four children who call her "Mademoiselle, ma mere," is entirely false, as likewise the belief that Emile de Girardin is the reputed father of one. The plain facts in Bernhardt's history are as follows: At the age of fourteen, a wayward girl, she left her home. Thrown upon the tender mercies of a city like Paris, she was nothing more than an outcast from society. Her genius and future greatness were then embryotic. The poor unfortunate girl in the gay French capital formed a liaison with a man she loved. She was a wanderer, a girl who worked for her living. Society cared naught for her. To the fashionable world she was a cipher in the great stream of humanity. She loved, she lived with the man she loved without asking the church's consent. At the tender age of seventeen—Bernhardt is now from thirty-three to thirty-five years of age—this forlorn girl became a mother. Within eighteen months the father died. To the time of his death they lived happily together. At eighteen Bernhardt was left with the burden of a child to face the world and make her own career. As she said in a letter to an English clergyman who had chivalrously come to her defense, "if I had throttled the new-born babe society would not now sneer at me or have aught to reproach me with." But she did not commit infanticide, hence the moral world is shocked. This one child is the great crime in the eyes of the world. From that time to this Bernhard has never had a single love affair. True, she is eccentric, but that does make her immoral. From this one child has grown the four which the world generally attribute to her. This one false step which she took as an inexperienced girl is all society has to reproach her with. Her life has been from that youthful period more blameless than that of many actresses whom the fashionable world delights to honor. Certainly it is not for Americans to twit her with her own misfortune. She simply comes as an artist. Since her arrival in America, in spite of ministerial anathemas, she has pursued the even tenor of her way, attending purely to her own business. Sarah Bernhardt is not half as bad as she is painted, and if St. Louis pitied poor Mary Grover, certainly she should sympathize with a woman who clings to the infant she bore, and who at that time was unconscious of the celebrity she was destined to acquire.

HER LIFE.

Sarah Bernhardt's extraction is doubtful. Her father, according to the commonly received version, was a French advocate of Havre; her mother certainly was a Dutchwoman, the daughter of an officer at Amsterdam. She is not a Jewess, for she was baptized a Catholic, and educated at a convent at Versailles. Her name was Bernard; the insertion of an "h" and the addition of a "t" was her own work. As to her girlhood there are numerous stories, more or less interesting and inaccurate, in existence. For instance, we are gravely informed that she ran away at the age of fourteen to Paris, with a Dutch friend—female—of her own age, and that, after leaving a trunk ballasted with cordwood with a confiding *hotellier*, the two girls got into a squabble through not having the *sous* for chairs they had occupied when weary at the Palais Royal, and were taken to the police station, where Sarah's companion increased the population of Paris by one baby. Also, that she was expelled from the convent four times, and as often received back again, full of penitence; that one of the nuns made the prediction that the girl was destined to become a light of the church, or else to create no end of scandal in the world; and that she herself wavered constantly between taking the veil and going on the stage. Also, there is an interesting story of how Auber, when she recited La Fontaine's fable, "The Two Pigeons," asked her at the second line, "Are you a Jewess?" and when she replied, "with great flashing eyes," "Yes," said to his colleagues, "Admit her," and made the usual prediction of her success, which, if we are to believe the books, some distinguished old man has made about every young artist that ever arrived at fame and fortune. Anyway, she studied under Provost and Samson, and was graduated at the Conservatoire in 1862. The commonly received story is that she took the first prize. The best version is that she took a prize of some sort, but not the highest, which, must have been awarded to Mlle. Lloyd. Anyhow, she appeared at the Comedie Francaise, August 11, 1862, as *Iphigenia* in Racine's "Iphigenia en Aulide," and on the 24th as *Valerie* in Eugene Scribe's play of that name. Her bearing was bad, and her enunciation was faulty. Her friends say that the then, director, M. Therry, advised her against remaining in a theater when there was so little opening for her, and she would inevitably suffer from jealousy; but Francisque Sarcey tells us that she got into trouble by slapping a companion's face, and that she was a very hard girl to get along with, being a cross between a spoiled child and a *bohemienne*. Anyhow, at her debut none gave her credit for possessing marked talent, or the promise of it. She went to the Gymnase, whence she ran away to Spain, writing to the manager at the moment the curtain was to go up, and sending another letter to Labiche, the author, begging him to "have pity on a poor little fool." So little did the management of the Gymnase appreciate her, that she never was called on to pay the penalty of 10,000 francs inserted in the contract made with her. Returning to Paris, she appeared at the Porte Saint Martin, then under Marc Fourmer's management, in the exceedingly small part of Princesse Desiree in the notorious burlesque of the "Biche au Bois." In 1866 she called on Duquesnel, the manager of the Odeon, and told him of her failures, and her conviction that she would yet succeed. He took her on trial, though his partner, Chilly, was reluctant to do so, on the salary of $20 a month, and made her debut August 15, as Aricia in "Phedre." Chilly was so far dissatisfied with her appearance and acting that he refused to approve the engagement, and for some months Duquesnel paid the 100 francs a month out of his own pocket. According to M. Platel, however, Mlle. Bernhardt made her debut at the Odeon as Sylvia, in "Le Jeu de l'Amour et du Hasard," and afterward was more successful in a part in George Sand's "Francois le Champi;" while a third biographer insists that she came up January 14, 1867, as Armande in "Les Femmes Savantes," and made her best hit in a minor part in Racine's "Athalie." At the Odeon, anyhow, Mlle. Bernhardt remained till 1872, playing in many parts, as Mlle. Aisse in "Cesar Girodot," as Cordelia in "Le Roi Lear," as Aricia in "Phedre," as Anna Damby in Dumas, the younger's "Kean," where she achieved a brilliant success; as Zanetto in Francois Coppee's little sketch, "Le Passant," which proved an enormous hit, and as Maria de Newborg, in "Ruy Blas," also a notable success. The wonderful harmony of her voice proved her greatest charm. M. Perrin, in 1872, induced Sarah Bernhardt to leave the Odeon and join the Comedie Francaise, and she made her debut there, November 6, as Mlle. De Belle-Isle. She had stage-fright throughout four acts, and succeeded but indifferently; nor did she do much better as Cherubino in "La Folle Gourmice," and Dalila in Octave Feuillet's ridiculous drama, December 14, 1872; however, she firmly established her reputation in the role of Junie, in "Brittanicus," her acting of the part of Berthe de Sevigny in "Le Sphinx," produced March 22, 1874, fully attesting her claims to superiority, though she was in a measure obscured by Crozette in the famous death scene. As Zaire and Phedre she proved successful, and demonstrated that she alone of contemporary French actresses could lay claim to the title of interpreter of Racine, and the succession of the great Rachel. As Berthe in M. Henri de Bornier's "Fille de Roland," as Postumia, the blind old grandmother, in M. Parodi's "Rome Vaincue," and as Mrs. Clarkson in Dumas the younger's "Etrangree," she increased her reputation, fairly saving Parodi's rather heavy piece, and in "L'Etrangree" carrying off the honors, though her part was neither so interesting nor so important as that of the Duchesse de Septmonts. When Hugo's "Hernani" was revived, Mlle. Bernhardt played the part of Dona Sol, and was tremendously applauded, the old author himself paying her all manner of courtly and excessive compliments. English society went mad over her during the tour of the Comedie Francaise in 1879, and probably completed the process of spoiling her. She left the Odeon irregularly for the Theatre Francaise; finally she bolted from the latter theater. She had been admitted to the "Company of Moliere" as a shareholder at the time of her success in "La Fille de Roland," February 15, 1875, and owned a full share. In April last she was cast for Clorinde, in "L'Aventuriere," by Emile Augier, a part created by the fascinating Mme. Arnould-Plessy, and made a decided failure. The critics very justly attacked her for overdressing the part, and making it vulgar and noisy; and Mlle. Bernhardt flew into a passion, and left Paris, writing that she had been forced to play when she was not ready, having had only eight rehearsals; that it had been her first failure, and would be her last, and that her associates had treacherously abandoned her at a critical moment. M. Perrin, in a very effective letter, showed that there had been eighteen rehearsals instead of eight, and that she had declared her readiness to play; when it was pointed out that she had been remiss in preparing for the first performance, while Emile Augier testified that after the performance he found her radiant over her success, and resolved to appear again on Tuesday. The Comedie Francaise sued her for the forfeiture of her share of the accrued profits, which a shareholder only receives after twenty years' service in the company, and for $60,000 damages. The court awarded $20,000 and costs; besides which, Mlle. Bernhardt lost the $9,000 of accumulated profits. After leaving the Comedie, Mlle. Bernhardt made a visit to England and a tour through provincial France, also going northward to set all Denmark raving. The king gave her the order of the Dannebrog, hitherto only conferred on two artistes, Trebelli and Nilsson, and she secured an immense advertisement by inducing the fascinated German minister, Baron von Magnus, to propose the toast, "France has sent us her most brilliant daughter!" and then saying, with a most bewitching smile, "We drink to all France, do we not?" a hit at the German occupation of Alsace and Lorraine which provoked an overwhelming anti-German demonstration. She sailed from Havre on the 15th instant, having been engaged by Mr. Henry E. Abbey.

BERNHARDT'S VERSATILITY.

Sarah Bernhardt is not only a great actress, she is also a finished musician, playing the piano and harp excellently. In addition she possesses undoubted literary ability, and has debuted as a critic in the fields of journalism. She is also talented as a sculptor and painter, and some thirty odd paintings and pieces of sculpture, her own work, will be exhibited next week at Messrs. Pettes & Leathe's galleries, to which an admission of twenty-five cents will be charged.

A RECEPTION.

On Tuesday afternoon a private view of her art work will be afforded to the members of the press and a selected number of guests. At this reception Mlle. Bernhardt will herself be present. The cards of invitations which will be issued are as follows:

MLLE. SARAH BERNHARDT
(*Societaire de la Comedie Francaise*)
REQUESTS THE HONOR OF

Company to a private view of her
PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE,
AT
Pettes & Leathe's Art Gallery, 608 Washington avenue, on
WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH OF JANUARY,
From 3 to 5 P. M.

HOW SARAH BECAME A SCULPTRESS.

M. Sarcey, the celebrated critic of the Temps, a warm admirer of Sarah, informs us how she became a sculptress. In 1869, when Ruy Blas, thanks to the admirable actress, enjoyed such prolonged success, M. Matthieu-Meusnier induced Sarah to pose to him for a bust representing her as Donna Maria de Neubourg, a character in the play. She consented. While posing in the artist's studio, Sarah attentively watched the process and criticised the result in the free, easy and independent way so characteristic of her. Her suggestions and remarks were so just and appropriate that the sculptor said to her, "You have an artist's eye, Mlle. Bernhardt; you should study modeling." Impetuous Sarah jumped at the idea. "You think so, Monsieur? Very well; give me some clay." She carried off her clay, but it was already late. She must go to the theatre, act and be applauded. Any one else would have deferred till the morrow the preliminary trial. Not so Sarah. At the fall of the curtain the actress casting aside hastily her diadem and royal mantle, hurried home. It was 1 o'clock in the morning when she entered. An hour's preparation, and all is ready. Sarah is about to make her debut in the new art, when she discovers, to her consternation, that a most important item is lacking—viz., a model. She hesitates a moment, then smiles triumphant. Ah, Aunt Brucke! just the thing. Poor Aunt Brucke, wrapped in sweet sleep, was unceremoniously awakened by her imperious niece and bidden to sit as a model. Disagreeable, indeed; but how could she refuse the caprice of her spoiled child? Aunt Brucke surrendered, and Sarah took her initiatory step as a sculptress.

SARAH'S DRESSES.

The Bernhardt prepared an elaborate outfit for her American tour. Her stage wardrobe comprises twenty dresses, the cost of which was 75,000 francs. For "Adrienne Lecouvreur," all Louis XV. style, one toilet with ivory-satin train and front of skirt of china-blue drapery, with garlands of red and tea roses, and Alencon lace on a pointed bodice. Another toilet of brocade silk, especially made in Lyons, with cascades of flowers embroidered on the skirt, and the bodice trimmed with Bruges lace. The goods alone of this dress cost twenty-five hundred francs. Another *deshabille* toilet; all of satin and Languedoc lace. For "Camille," a ball dress of white satin, with large embroidered camellias covering a ground which is wholly of pearls, a court train and a novel arrangement secured at the shoulder and draping at the side. This dress cost 10,000 francs. Another dress for a deshabille toilet, wholly of Valenciennes lace and pearls. For "Frou-Frou," ivory satin dress covered with embroidery of pearl and mother-of-pearl. One Lampas dress with crimson flowers on a cream ground. One dress all of black satin and jet, low-necked, with a cuirass. For the "Sphinx," one sensational dress, with yellow satin skirt, black and jet waist, with two huge ravens upholding the skirt. A house dress of brocade silk, with crimson and pale roses on a cream ground, and ruby satin train.

HOW SARAH WORKS.

A thorough hard worker, Mlle. Bernhardt rises at eight, goes at once to her studio, where she makes her day's arrangements, writes letters, and receives visits from her intimate friends, painting and modeling meanwhile. A hurried breakfast is followed by more visits and artistic work and rehearsals. In the evening if not acting she writes or works in her studio by the light of powerful reflectors, going out very rarely, as she cares neither for society, receptions, *fetes*, nor even for the much-sought-after "first representations." She learns her parts chiefly in the dead of night *tete-a-tete* with her grim pet skeleton; and although gifted with an excellent memory, forgets as speedily, and is always obliged to relearn her roles if any be laid aside for a few days.

ANECDOTAL.

It was currently reported that in introducing the scion of the House of Bernhardt to a noble representative of the *sangre azul* in London, Mlle. Bernhardt said: "Permettez-moi, duchesse, de vous presentez mon petit accident."

Sarah is of a restless, never-still-a-minute sort of disposition, and the subjoined graphic sketch of her manner of conducting herself among her friends happily hits off some of her eccentricities of demeanor. She smiles, presses your hands, sits down, gets up, chats with everybody very rapidly: "J'ai faim—J'ai soif—me voila—bonjour—Je suis bein contente—grands success, rappels—vite, quelque chose, n'importe quoi—un biscuit—merci!" In plain English, "I am hungry—and thirsty—here I am—good day—very much pleased—great success—encores—quick, with something, no matter what—a biscuit—thanks." She snatches a cake served up on a silver salver, nibbles at it, and throws the rest to her pet dogs.

Said some one to Dumas, while discussing the features of the fair Sarah, "Why are the Jews so ugly and the Jewesses so pretty?" "Because," he answered, "the Jews crucified the Savior, and the Jewesses bewailed his sad fate."

A QUERY OF THE DAY.

The following querry is from the London Punch and was published when Sara was in England:

Che sara Sara?
Aris per-cava?
Sculptress and paintress
Poseuse and faintress,
Swooning and swaying
Playing and praying,
For praise or for profit,
On stage or off it.
Oft actresses, actress;
Press—benefacress—
Critics—upjoking,
Canard—provoking
Paragraph—feeding—
Puffery—breeding—
Che sara Sara—
Aris per—cava?

THE BERNHARDT SEASON.

So far over $15,000 of tickets have been sold for next week's performances at the Grand Opera-house. The programme is, Monday, "Frou Frou;" Tuesday, "Le Sphinx" and "Le Passant;" Wednesday, "Camille;" Thursday, "Adrienne;" Friday, "Hernani;" Saturday matinee, "Camille;" Saturday evening, "Frou Frou."

SARAH AT THE LINDELL.

Six rooms have been engaged at the Lindell for Miss Bernhardt's personal use. The party have taken over twenty rooms in all at the same hotel.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

An Unlucky Marine Monster—Her Costly Career.

From the New York Times.

The project of using the Great Eastern for the transportation of cattle from Africa has, it seems, been definitely abandoned. To what purpose actual or intended, she will be turned next, it would hard to say. She is indeed an ill-fated vessel—she has been unfortunate from the very start—and her history is a curious combination and continuation of mishaps and disasters. Twenty-eight years ago an Eastern Steam Navigation Campany was formed in England to maintain an ocean trade to the East round the Cape of Good Hope. The next year the directors decided that such a trade would not pay, owing to the expense of supporting coaling stations along the route, unless the ship could carry coal enough for the round trip. Arrangements were accordingly made to build a vessel which would transport 1,000 passengers, 5,000 tons of merchandise, and 15,000 tons of coal for fuel. The result, with many changes in the original plan, was the Great Eastern. She was some years building, and was finally ready to launch in November, 1857. To avoid the danger of launching so large a vessel, stern foremost, she was constructed with the broadside toward the river, on a timber foundation of vast strength, with sloping rails down to the water. The ship was too heavy, or the rails were too gradual, and various efforts were made, and $300,000 or $400,000 spent before she was got off. After completion it was uncertain what would come of the trade to and from Australia; consequently, it was determined to send her hither on a trial voyage. The attempt proved very unfortunate. She left the Thames September 8, 1859, but an explosion occurred off Hastings, killing and wounding a number of persons, and bringing the proposed trip suddenly to an end at Weymouth. After costly repairs, bitter recrimations and various lawsuits, and the death of Brunel, her planner, she again set sail for this port in June, 1860, and reached here in eleven days. For nearly a twelvemonth she plied between England and the United States, but steadily lost money, not making sufficient, in fact to pay her current expenses and for constantly needed repairs. In December of 1861, when there was some prospect of trouble between this nation and Britain, the Great Eastern carried some two thousand troops from England to Canada with a degree of comfort never before experienced by so large a body of men. After that the company did not know what to do with her, and she might have rotted at her moorings had she not been wanted to lay the Atlantic cable in 1864. She has since been repeatedly employed for the same purpose, and always with satisfaction. Nevertheless, she has proved a very expensive luxury. She has cost, it is said, to date, including numberless repairs, some $25,000,000, and has never returned one-quarter of that sum. She has gained such a name for ill-luck—all sailors are superstitious—that it has always been hard to find seamen willing to ship on her. She has ruined more than a dozen men, and she may last long enough to ruin a dozen more.

The correct thing for well-bred young ladies in England is the baby stare. It is produced by opening the eyes as wide as possible without raising the brows, slightly turning up the corners of the mouth, and saying "mouse" five or six times to give the right position to the lips.

SECRET ORDERS.

Items Gleaned from the Lodges by the Post-Dispatch Mystic Reporter.

An Interesting Budget of News For the Masonic and Other Societies.

The Week's Work.

The week's work in the St. Louis lodges of secrecy has been considerably duller than the week previous and but little that would be of interest to the unitiated has been transacted. In the following appears a full and authentic record of the news of the week.

Masonry.

A lodge with eighteen charter member is to be instituted on the 19th prox., at Carrollton, Nebraska.

Wednesday night Keystone Lodge No. 243 had a largely attended meeting and conferred the first degree.

The formation of the First Grand Lodge of Ireland occurred in the city of Dublin in 1729, with Lord Kingston as Grand Master.

Rev. John D. Vincil, State Grand Secretary, left the city on Thursday evening, and to-morrow will dedicate a new church at Carrollton, Mo.

In this State there are 22,000 Masons. The largest in number as well as the youngest lodge in the State is Tuscan of this city, with a membership of over 200.

Last Monday night the officials of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, conferred the red cross degree, one of the most interesting as well as impressive and complicated ceremonies in all the ritual of Masonry.

The Three Links.

The available assets of the Grand Lodge at the present time exceeds $225,000.

The total receipts of the Order from 1830 to December, 1879, was $77,000,000. The total expenditures for relief during the same period was $60,000,000.

Thirteen new lodges were organized the past year in New North Wales. The entire roll of Australia now shows a membership of over 4,300, of which Victoria has 3,000, New South Wales 1,000, Tasmania 233 and Queensland 150.

This evening at the Armory Hall, Fourth street and Washington avenue, Golden Rule Lodge, No. 1, Daughters of Rebecca, will give their annual masquerade ball and a grand time is expected, and a large number of visitors will attend and participate.

The Odd Fellows' Mutual Aid Society, of Missouri, met in regular annual session last night at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Fourth and Locust streets, but nothing interesting to the public was transacted. Since the birth of this organization it has paid out $145,000 to the heirs of deceased members.

Pythian Knights.

At Clyde, Ohio, a new lodge has recently been instituted.

Grand Chancellor of State, Frank P. Wilday, of Kansas City, was in the city during the week.

John McKennon, of Brilliant Lodge, No. 55, is in the northern part of the city organizing a new lodge.

Post Chancellor of State, Chas. D. Lucas and District Deputy Grand Chancellor R. A. Mabury were visitors here during the week.

St. Louis Division No. 2, Uniform Rank, held a stirring session on Tuesday evening and initiated four candidates, and have as many more applicants under advisement.

The order is making steady progress in Missouri, and the outlook for the future is promising. The semi-annual reports, so far as received, show an increase in the local lodges of 220 members.

The following is the official statement of the Endowment Rank up to December 31, 1880: Total membership, 26,252; benefits paid during December, $87,000. Total benefits paid up to date $341,517.

Knights of Honor.

The last report shows a total of $100,000 on hand in the Orphans' and Widows' Benefit Fund.

Last night Bremen Lodge, No. 254, had a rousing session, and initiated three candidates.

Nearly all the lodges of Missouri have expressed their disapprobation of the Mott bill now before the Legislature.

Efforts are now being made to form a new lodge in East St. Louis, Ill., and it is expected that its organization will be perfected next month.

Extensive arrangements are now being made by the members and officers of Ludwig Lodge for their grand annual ball and social reception to be given on the evening of the 6th proximo.

The initial number of the Knights of Honor Monthly Magazine of Missouri is received. The new venture in the field of journalism is published and edited by Mr. Russell H. Robbins, of St. Louis, and is sanctioned by the Grand Dictator of State, Hon. Joseph W. Branch, as his official organ. It has thirty-two pages of spicy and interesting items and its success as one of the leading representatives of the order is already assured.

A. O. U. W.

To-night Concordia Lodge, No. 13, St. Louis Lodge, No. 1, and Washington Lodge, No. 6, will give a grand masquerade ball and reception at Anthony & Kuhn's hall, Ninth and Marion streets.

SUPREME LODGE FINANCES.

The Supreme Recorder makes the following statement of the financial transactions of his office for the month of November, 1880:

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands S. Rec., Nov. 1, 1880	$1,630 02
Receipts to December 1, 1880	717 10
	$2,407 12

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants No. 226 to 230, inclusive	$1,084 09
Balance in hands S. Rec., Dec. 1, 1880	1,323 03
	$2,407 12

BENEFICIARY FUND RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands S. Rec., Nov. 1, 1880	$ 1,820 46
Receipts to December 1, 1880	19,307 00
	$21,127 46

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants No. 349 to 358, inclusive	$20,000 00
Balance in hands S. Rec., Dec. 1, 1880	1,127 46
	$21,127 46

The total membership of the order October 31, 1880, as shown by receipts of beneficiary money was 89,629.

Independent Foresters.

Sixteen Foresters were added to Court Pike during the term just ended.

Mr. C. S. Bertley, of Court Vernon, Passley, Mass., was in the city last week.

Thirty couples were present at the New Year's ball and entertainment given by Court Lowell.

One hundred and fifty-eight dollars and four cents was expended by Court Mound City for relief of all kinds except endowment.

Bro. Saul and Past Chief Ranger Graves of Court Ben Franklin, No. 17, are about organing a new court at Sedalia, this State.

Court Pike, No. 11, reports January 1, 1881, a membership of 114, and is receiving applications for membership at every meeting.

H. C. R. T. Herman Thomas and S. S. Robeson, high secretary, have joined Forest Lodge of the Order of Mutual Protection.

At its last meeting, Court General Washington, No. 5, received four applications for membership, and has twenty more coming.

High Chief Ranger Thomas and Past Chief Ranger Steber were among the visitors at Court Lincoln on Monday evening, January 3.

The past ten days has been spent by Bro. Cockefair, of Ben Franklin, No. 17, in Chicago, looking after his business interests in that city.

Several applications for membership have been received by Court Missouri, No. 21. Among them two from well known physicians.

The entertainment of Court Bellefontaine, No. 19, having been postponed, due notice will be given of the time and place of holding the same.

On January 1, 1881, the cash and securities in the treasury of Court Pike amounted to $570, $400 of which is in in U. S. four per cent bonds.

P. C. R. Graves, of Court Ben Franklin, No. 17, contemplates petitioning for a dispensation to organize a court in one of the neighboring towns of Illinois.

For the term ending 1st of January, 1881, Court Pike No. 11 expended $292 35 for the relief sick and disabled members and funeral expenses of one deceased brother.

On January 8, 1881 Court Mound City, No. 2, removed to Wenzel's Hall, northwest corner of Eighth street and Franklin avenue, where its meetings will be held in the future.

Dr. G. W. Hulbert has been unanimously chosen Court Physician of Court Pike. The brothers of the Court have done well in thus making the doctor his own successor.

Three candidates were initiated by Court Lincoln at its meeting on January 3, and applications were also received from three other gentlemen who wish to become members.

Court Schiller, No. 16, installed the following officers to serve the ensuing term, Joseph Boegle, C. R.; Franz Diete, V. C. R.; John Brauer, Treasurer; Christian Thiemer, R. S.; Wm. Muehlenfeld, F. S.

An interesting meeting was held by Court Ben Franklin, No. 17, on Thursday evening. Work in the initiatory degree was done. The next meeting of this court will be very important, as changes proposed in the by-laws will be acted upon.

On January 3, 1881, Court Lincoln installed the following officers to serve the ensuing term: F. P. Kohr, C.R.; Chas. Schumacher, V. C. R.; A. C. Stifel, T.; Hugo Vogel, R. S.; R. Todtenhaupt, F. S.; F. G. Fischer, S. W.; P. P. Stoldt, J. W.; Jacob Mueller, S. B.; A. Makamul, J. B.; Dr. A. Derivaux, C. P.

On Friday evening, January 7, the District Deputy High Chief Ranger duly installed the following officers of Court Pike, No. 11: A. M. Foster, C. R.; M. G. Schultz, V. C. R.; A. Eckman, R. S.; John L. Wilmering, F. S.; Henry Lohman, T.; A. G. Bellis, S. W.; M. Dusold, J. W.; A. Roos, S. B.; P. Martin, J. B.

The Supreme Secretary, J. W. Hickman, in his monthly report for December shows the total receipts for the month to be $13,000. Total paid out on endowments for ten deaths $12,000, two of which were in St. Louis, one in Tennessee, two in Ohio, three in Massachusetts, one in Pennsylvania and one in the State of New York.

On Thursday evening, January 6, the officers-elect of Court Robin Hood, No. 15, were duly installed by District Deputy H. C. R. G. Harry Stone, assisted by High Secretary Robeson. The following is a list of the officers for the ensuing year: R. Williams, C. R.; A. Bryden, V. C. R.; A. Trask, R. S.; D. Patton, F. S.; H. Stoos, Treasurer; P. Galvin, S. W; F. Rothenberger, J. W.; O. F. Carson, S. B.; Archie Hutton, Chaplain.

Legion of Honor.

Franklin Council, No. 5, was organized in one day by C. M. Whitney and S. M. Soyster. This is the quickest organization of a lodge ever known in the records of secret orders.

Last Tuesday the Supreme Chancellor, C. M. Whitney, appointed E. W. Patterson, F. E. Cook and E. L. Aderon a committe on the revision of the general constitution and to make reports on the same at the special called session of the supreme officials the second week in March.

Perhaps it will prove interesting to the readers of the POST-DISPATCH to know the origin of this order. It was launched upon the fraternal world by Mr. C. M. Whitney, Judge J. H. Terry and about twenty-five others, who were at the time members of the Order of Mutual Protection in a lodge known as Alpha. After a time the laws governing the Mutual Protection did not suit their fancy, and they withdrew and put before the public the order whose name heads this, but still held on to the name of Alpha, and with the new order it was know as Alpha Council, No. 1, and the result is one of the best managed societies in the country with a membership of 1,500 and paying promptly a death benefit of $2,000.

The Meeting To-night.

Committees appointed for the purpose by several of the local orders have called another mass meeting to be held this evening at the Mercantile Library Hall. The object of this meeting is the same as the one held last Saturday for the purpose of protesting against the passage of the Mott bill. Prominent officials of the societies will be in attendance to fully discuss the subject in all its bearings.

Miscellaneous Jottings.

A lively session was held last Wednesday evening by George Washington Grove Druids No. 6. Five candidates being put through the degree of initiation on that occasion.

A new blank for the use of lodge secretaries has been issued by P. V. Hutchinson, of St. Louis Lodge No. 9, Elks, which is a model in its way and shows the result of thoughtful experience.

Knights of Hope.

Dirgo Encampment, No. 1, meets every Saturday evening in their hall, No. 907 N. Eleventh street. They are fast growing in numbers and influence, and candidates are initiated at each meeting. The officers for the present term are: H. D. Moore, Senior Commander; Chas. F. Goessling, Junior Commander; Howard Scott, Senior Vice-Commander; Edgar Waite, Junior Vice-Commander; H. L. Meidner, Scribe; M. J. Sutliffe, Assistant Scribe; Sheriden Webster, Financial Scribe; Hisdon Schoupe, Treasurer; Wm. Hopper, Guide; John Walsh, Assistant Guide; George Perry, Senior Chaplain; Wm. Schutte, Junior Chaplain; Fred. P. Morne, Watchman; Chas. Hopper, Sentinel. This is the first lodge of this society in this city.

Antique Dentistry.

From the New York Times.

One of the subjects which is now exercising the ingenuity of the gentlemen who compose the British Odontological Society is whether the art of stopping teeth or binding them together was known to the ancients. The discussion is still being carried on in the British Medical Journal, and up to the present moment it would appear that the argument leans in favor of the dentistical skill of our progenitors. Sir Gardiner Wilkinson affirms that teeth stopped with gold have been found in Egyptian mummies, and other learned gentlemen hold vigorously that the thing is an impossibility. Dr. John Gaigor, in joining the interesting discussion, says that in the Etruscan Museum of Corneto, the ancient Tarquinia of Etruria, and a few hours' distance from Rome, he has seen teeth in a skull bound together by threads of gold cleverly twisted in and out among them; and that he has seen the same thing in museums in the Vatican and elsewhere. From these facts he presumes that it is quite probable the ancient Egyptians had more or less skillful dentists. His deduction is rather supported by a gentleman who is positive that he once saw in the Meyer Museum in Liverpool the jaw-bone of a mummified Egyptian in which a number of teeth were secured by a golden wire. It is also claimed that the Hindus, 600 years ago, knew something about the art of binding together teeth that were disposed to abandon each other's company.

The matador-red gowns rather fatigue the eye by their blaze of color, and kill nearly all the other dresses alongside of which they may be seen. Jet trimming properly used subdues the dazzle of these "rubrical" garments, and tones them down several degrees below the point marked "loud" on the thermometer of fashion.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fanny Davenport in the Role of Camille.

Attractions Next Week—The Knights at Pope's—Nat Goodwin at the Olympic.

FANNY DAVENPORT'S CAMILLE.

Fanny Davenport essayed for the first time the role of Camille last night. The mere announcement thereof drew to the Olympic one of the largest audiences of the season—so large, in fact, that the orchestra was stationed on the stage in order to make more room in the parquet. It was also a thoroughly fashionable and representative audience. Miss Davenport's task was a bold and difficult one. She was to appear in a character the most recent representatives of which were Clara Morris and Modjeska, and next week the great French artiste Bernhardt is to undertake the same role. This would have been enough to deter an ordinary actress from carrying out her project, but Miss Davenport is not an ordinary actress. She is an extraordinary one. Conscious of her own powers, resolute and self-reliant, she threw down the gauntlet and boldly invited comparisons between herself and the greatest living exponents of the emotional drama. And the result justified the actress' judgment. Her "Camille" was crowned with success; even her detractors were forced to admit that Miss Davenport possessed powers of which they had scarcely dreamed. Her conception of "Camille" is stamped with the same individuality and originality which mark her efforts in other characterizations. The audience was at first coldly critical, but the splendid acting of the artiste compelled their admiration and she was enthusiastically recalled before the curtain. In the first act Miss Davenport played with consummate skill. The changing moods and caprices of the lady with the camelias were represented with artistic nicety. Not a point was lost. The feverish gaiety and excitement, the sudden attacks of the insidious disease, the quick transitions from one emotion to another were delineated with vivid force and delicateness of shading. It was a remarkable piece of acting, and the spectators were fascinated by the wondrous magnetism of the artiste. The second act grew in intensity and interest, and in the third, where the interview with Armand's father occurs, the admiration of the audience was shown in the prolonged outburst of applause as soon as the spell of Camille's presence was broken. The struggle of the soul before it attained the sublime heights of self-abnegation for the welfare of the beloved was depicted in the most thrilling manner. The forced and calm facial expression through which the mental agony would occasionally force its way, the nervous clutching of the fingers, the hollow yet resolute tones in which she resigned her lover, though her heart was breaking at the sacrifice; the final farewell to Armand, the utterances of the frequently anguished heart wrung from her in the depths of her desolate despair moved the compassion of the most unsympathetic and presented a realistic living picture of grief and woe such as only a great actress could sketch. In this scene Miss Davenport rose to a height of emotional acting which we have rarely seen equalled. In the fourth act where Armand throws the gold at Camille and overwhelms her with reproaches Miss Davenport was wonderful. She sank beneath his angry looks and words as if her heart had suddenly ceased beating at the cruelty of one whom she still loved. The death scene held the audience in the most breathless suspense. The climax was well worked up to and when the curtain fell, as unhappy Armand exclaimed, "My God! she is dead!" the house broke out into the most enthusiastic applause. Miss Davenport, by her performance of Camille proved that she is more highly gifted than the public has heretofore believed. Of course there were one or two drawbacks incidental to a first performance and one or two faults, but after a few more representations, Camille will take a permanent place in Miss Davenport's repertorie. Mr. Henry Lee was atrocious as Armand. He only redeemed himself in the fourth act. His costumes were poor, badly fitting and slovenly. Mr. Morton was a fair Count de Varville. Miss Emma Pierce as Nichette proved that she is a good actress, she played the part excellently. Mr. D. H. Chase was a poor Gaston. Some of the company were not well up in their lines. After one or two more representations "Camille" will improve considerably and run without a hitch.

POPE'S THEATER.

This evening Gilmore & Benton's Gigantic Consolidation will give their last performance. On Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Knight will appear for the first time in this city since their return from Europe in the popular drama of "Otto." The Chicago Times says:

Mrs. and Mrs. George S. Knight are too well known in this vicinity to stand in special need of anything like an introduction. They had been favorites several seasons before they went out to conquer Great Britain; and the circumstance that they succeeded in that raid has not, to say the least of it, detracted from the favor which they then enjoyed. Mr. Knight, of all those who have attempted broken English as a specialty, has best succeeded in at once adhering to his model—the average young German—and preserving his power to amuse. His performance in "Otto" has been heretofore commented upon and deservedly praised for its simple good humor and kindly spirit. The play has been a little changed since it was last seen in this country. A number of new songs have been put into it and several interesting incidents not remembered as having been there before are noticeable now. Mrs. Knight (whose pretty acting in the final scenes remains one of its most attractive episodes) has one especially pleasing song, "The Clang of the Wooden Shoes," a quaint minor melody, one of Mulloy's, which is not often heard. It occurs in the second act and is well worth attention.

OLYMPIC.

To-night Fanny Davenport appears as Lady Gay Spanker, in "London Assurance" and Nancy Sykes in "Oliver Twist." To-morrow (Sunday) evening she will close her engagement with a final performance of "Pique." Nat. Goodwin, the inimitable, and his company of Frolliques are announced for Monday evening. The Baltimore American says of the play:

"The Goodwin Frolliques began an engagement of pleasure and profit at the Holliday last evening. The troupe is by far the best of its kind that has appeared here this season, and the audience that welcomed their entree was the largest and most enthusiastic that has assembled within the walls of the theater in a long while. Their hobby is "Hobbies," called on the programma a "musical, tragi-comedy and mimetic eccentricity," but what that is it would take a man with remarkably well-developed powers of discernment to find out. Suffice to say, that though it is not as deep as tragedy, or as broad as a burlesque, it was enough to keep the audience in a continual roar of laughter. N. C. Goodwin, Jr., is the soul of the troupe, his eccentricities being simply irresistible, and his mimicry delightful in its naturalness. Miss Jennie Weathersby as the maiden of uncertain age was immensely funny, and later on, as the centennial ballet girl, she was inimitable."

GRAND

WHAT WE DIE OF.

Peculiarities of the Mortality Rate in St. Louis.

Problems Perplexing to Other Cities, But Not Locally Interesting.

Ridiculous Attempt to Account for the Phenomena of Our Summers.

The comparison of the mortality with the official population has dissipated the claim that St. Louis is the healthiest city in the country. Not only that, but even Chicago, with its foul smelling lagoon, its natural incapacity for drainage and its fickle temperature, shows a slightly better average on the total mortality than St. Louis. The POST-DISPATCH printed some suggestive figures yesterday. It was shown by these that the mortality from those zymotic scourges, scarlatina, diphtheria, croup and whooping cough, which claim hundreds of victims yearly in all the other large cities, almost pass St. Louis by. The last annual mortuary report for this city gave 283 deaths from the four diseases named, while Chicago in the same period recorded 1,390 deaths from these causes, nearly five to one.

The sanitary problem of other large cities has been to reduce the local causes, or at least favoring influences which bear on scarlatina, diphtheria and that class of diseases. St. Louis health authorities, finding the death rate in this direction reduced to a minimum, and mislead by the percentage of mortality, based on a false estimate of the population have indulged in self-congratulations pleasant, if not profitable.

Chief Sanitary Officer Homan in his last report says:

"Occasional instances are noted where sickness or impaired health have occurred which seem reasonably due to imperfect house drainage and faulty plumbing work; but I am persuaded that the effect on public health of the operation of such causes in this city will be placed at the minimum rate when compared with the results of like causes in other cities of equal, or greater size. The recorded statistics of past years bear me out in the statement that the percentage of deaths from diseases due to preventable causes, is lower here than in any other large city in the country. No special credit can be claimed by any one on this account, however, as many natural conditions of terrene unite to produce this result. One explanation of the fact may be found in the generally elevated character of the site of the city, to which rule there is only occasional and unimportant exceptions, and consequently the rapid fall in the systems of sewers and drains towards their outlet in the river. There is nowhere in the city anything resembling the stagnation of the contents of the conduits such as occur in the tidewater cities of low lying sites, or those where sewer outflow is into fresh water lakes, bayous, or rivers with sluggish currents. Here even in some of the smallest sewers, the velocity of their contents is nearly equal to that of a mill-race; and the forward impetus thus acquired hastens the flow on larger ones that may happen to have a gradient less steep. The total abolishment of vaults and the connection of all inhabited property with the sewer system, whenever possible, and the connection made in conformity with existing ordinances relating thereto, would serve to lessen even the comparatively small annoyance and ill-health experienced in this city from vault effluvia or sewer gases. The enforcement of the ordinance (passed in March, 1880) affords the surest protection against sewer gas poisoning; it insures the exclusion from residences of volatile poison from house drains, not only by the usual means of a water-trap—which may be forced easily under even slight pressure—but interposes besides a barrier of fresh air, which is being constantly changed between the contents of the sewer and the inmates of a house that has connection therewith. The ventillation of the drain regulates itself and the sewer odors are diffused in the outside air, where they can do no harm."

No one will take issue with Dr. Homan. Nature and the health authorities have solved the drainage and sewer problem for St. Louis. There is no fault to be found with air or water. The fact, however, remains that the St. Louis rate of mortality is still high; that while the percentage is small on certain diseases, which afflict other cities less fortunate as regards water, air and drainage, it is large, disproportionately so, in a different class. In other cities the winter season is fraught with problems for the health authorities of other cities. With the St. Louis Board of Health it is the period of inaction. Summer is the grim reaper's harvest time in this vicinage, and if there is anything St. Louisians need to be educated upon, it is in regard to the precautions and preventions to be looked after to meet the enervating and depleting influences of those periods of sultry heat when every breath seems to increase the physical depression.

There have been some efforts to account for the peculiar atmospherical, electrical or solar phenomena, whatever they may be called, and some outside authorities have written more ludicrously than sensibly on the subject. For example, Gen. Myers, the late head of the Signal Service, is credited with having said: "The heat in this city must be dangerous because of the porosity of the soil, which allowed the atmosphere to be saturated with moisture, thus working sunstrokes." It was Dr. Chas. A. Todd, of the Missouri Medical College, who commented on this remark, saying, "A few days' study of practical geology with prick and spade in a St. Louis sewer cut would be of value to Chief Myers. A less porous foundation it would be hard to find than that which St. Louis possesses."

An editorial in Harper's Weekly, designed to account for the peculiarity of St. Louis summers, described the city as "situate in a valley, surrounded by hills, so that every breeze is cut off, and condemned to swelter in a reservoir of hot air."

These are samples of the intelligent writing upon the health problem, which perplexes St. Louis more than sewer gas, impure water, or malaria. Some hold the phenomena to be electrical. Whatever it is, the summer brings the mortality which robs St. Louis of the claim to being the healthiest city of the country. The last mortuary report allowed but thirteen deaths as the direct effect of solar heat, but it gave hundreds under the divisions of apoplexy, heart affections and diseases of the brain and nervous system, the great proportion of which occurred during the periods of heat and atmospherical peculiarity.

The City Council.

The City Council met last night. The contracts of Skrainka & Vieths and George Becker were approved. The City Counselor reported that the opening of Park avenue from Jefferson to Grand would be an expense of $800 to the city. The bills to erect two stand pipes in the City Hall, and to lease a portion of the wharf near the foot of Florida street to the Union Warehouse Company. The bill fixing the salary of the Coroner's Clerk at $1,200 was passed. The resolution to petition Congress to change the $50,000 ice harbor appropriation to harbor improvement fund was unanimously adopted. Adjourned to next Tuesday.

Wedding Anniversary.

Last evening the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. Joseph Schnaider, the popular brewer, and his pleasant wife, was celebrated at their elegantly furnished residence, No. 1423 Hickory street. The preparations of old-time friends, who knew the large-hearted brewer in different days, to make yesterday a fixed date in his life, were kept very quiet. Yesterday innumerable friends called on the happy couple to congratulate them on the past quarter of a century and to offer hearty hopes that they would see many more years pass over their heads. In the evening the Liederkranz Singing Society visited the house in a body. An elegant supper was spread in the spacious residence and partaken of by the many friends.

OUR BOOK COLUMN.

HILDRETH'S LIST.

Little Fee is a charming little fairy story by Julia Daniels Moseley from the press of Henry A. Sumner & Co., Chicago.

A collection of Scotch sermons is printed by the Appleton's which contains twenty-three homilies by eminent North British divines. The work is very handsomely bound and printed and the contents commend it at once to a large and interested audience.

Laura E. Poor's work on Sanscrit and kindred literatuers fills a gap in the study of comparative mythology which has long been empty. It is from the press of Roberts Bros., and is calculated for people who are not fully conversant with the whole scope of comparative mythology and literature.

Elaine Goodale and Dora Read Goodale have issued a volume of verses from Sky farm entitled, All Around the Year. It is printed by G. P. Putnam's Sons and is an attractive an taking volume.

The Actor and His Art, by C. Coquelin, translated by Abby Langdon Alger, is a fifty per cent pamphlet from the press of Roberts Brothers.

The last number of Appleton's New Handy Volume series is Mashalla! a Flight Into Egypt, by Charles Warren Stoddard. It is illumined by all of Mr. Stoddard's peculiar humor and will make a literary sensation.

George Dana Boardman's Studies in the Mountain Instruction, is another of those remarkable homiletic works which, for some inscrutable reason, the press of the Appleton's still occasionally grinds out.

Quiet Hours, second series, is a little volume like the first series, devoted to poems of nature and religon. They are by well-known authors and the editing is very carefully and artistically done.

The Orthoepist is a pronouncing manual, containing about 3,500 words, including a considerable number of the names of foreign authors, artists, etc., that are often mispronounced. By Alfred Ayres, New York. D. Appleton & Co.

Progress and Poverty, by Henry George, is one of the most important contributions yet made to economic literature. It is full of vital thought, is written with earnestness and power, and is a work hard to lay down when once begun. It is printed by the Appletons.

The Life and Times of Goethe, by Herman Grimm, is a series of lectures translated from Sarah Holland Adams; printed by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston. This volume is a peculiarly valuable one in the present revival of interest in German literature and its great exponent, Goethe.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's Young Ireland, is a very valuable monograph on Irish history from 1840 to 1850. It deserves the attention of every scholar. Printed by D. Appleton, New York.

THE BOOK AND NEWS COMPANY'S LIST.

Washington Square, by Henry James, is the latest and probably the best of the works of this very brilliant author. It is a story of Boston life, well-told and well worth telling. The delineation of character is, as it always is with James, wonderfully artistic. Harper & Brothers.

A Biographical Sketch of William Cullen Bryant, by Andrew Jamso Symington, F. R. S. N. A., is another of Harpers' contributions to American literature. It is a neat, tasty little volume, and all the admirers of the late poet will find here a fitting tribute to his beautiful life.

Duty, with illustrations of courage, patience and endurance, is Dr. Smile's latest book. Of course there is no reason why Dr. Smiles should not call a book of this kind Duty, if he feels like it. It is simply a collection of anecdotes illustrating the chapter heads, and has that peculiar interest which well-told anecdotes always have. Harper Brothers, New York.

Lew Wallace, the well-known author of the Fair God, publishes, through the Harpers, his long promised novel, Ben-Hur, a Tale of the Christ. Inasmuch as the book begins with Jebel es Zubleh, it is to be seen that Gen. Lew Wallace has not lost his gait, but will keep up the interest which those many consonanted Mexican names gave his first story.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RED BOOK.

Only those who have essayed the compilation of election statistics in the United States can comprehend the extent of the system demanded for insuring the completeness the new Baltimore and Ohio Red Book has attained. In the matter of tabulating the Congressional districts, the almost insurmountable difficulty existed in the fact that there was a wide range of difference in the form which the States used in presenting the official reports. The aim of the Red Book is uniformity in tabular statements, and clearness in showing results. To this end the Passenger Department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company placed itself in communication with the county clerks of the country, and also the secretaries of the States of the Union. As will be readily imagined, these primary steps, of themselves, necessitated no little labor and diligence. While heretofore political text-books have not appeared until fully a half year following the election, it was the determination on the part of the compiler of the New Red Book to present it complete within a month following the day of election. Had it not been for the delay in three or four States the Congressional edition would have been ready the day Congress assembled, or a little more than a month after the close of the campaign. While absolute accuracy is not claimed for the New Red Book, it is claimed than it is more accurate in every way than any political text or reference book ever before issued: this to be understood as to exclude no publication of the kind whatever. The returns as shown are from County Clerks and Secretaries of States, and bear the official seals of these officers. The comparisons made between the votes of the different years and the compilation of the tables presented are the work of experienced and thoroughly competent statisticians. No such complete and extensive showing of political statistics has ever before been attempted in the country. This edition of the New Red Book is devoted exclusively to Congressional results and returns have been received and compilations been made of the vote for President and for State officers in the different States. The Presidential Edition will be issued early in the new year, and will present in tabular form the results of the election of November 2 and comparisons with the election of the four years previous. That the conception of the work and the system necessitated for its thorough completion were upon a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the enterprise is fully proven by the book itself. Although the new Baltimore and Ohio Red Book is an advertisement, it is such secondary to the importance of the information it contains and which can be found in no other publication of any description ever before issued. While not printed for careless or indiscriminate circulation, it will be sent without money and without price to all who care to write for it to C. K. Lord, Baltimore, Md. The enclosing of a three cent stamp will pay the postage and the book will be sent promptly on application.

COMMODORE ROLLINGPIN'S ALMANAC.

Commodore Rollingpin's Almanac for 1881 is out and in its usual attractive shape and style. The Commodore has about as much weather in his almanac as any other almanac maker that we know of, and he seems to have it distributed around about as well. The fact that Mother Shipton has made a date for the winding up of terrestrial affairs in this year does not seem to please the Commodore for he keeps right on up to December 31, and if any body had said anything to him he would probably have run his weather right on into 1882. There is the usual amount of humor in the almanac and a thrifty looking lot of advertisements. The book is printed from the press of T. S. Rowman, is to be found at all the news stands and we predict for it a large sale.

THE MIDWINTER (FEBRUARY) SCRIBNER has always been a special number, as rich as the choicest literary matter, and the most beautiful wood engravings can make it. Of last year's midwinter number the London Times said: "It is a really magnificent triumph of American pictorial art and literary genius." The English publisher of Scribner has telegraphed for 17,000 copies of the present number—an advance of 6,000 upon his orders last year, and the largest edition of an American magazine ever sent to England; in fact it is said to be larger than the monthly sales of any English magazine. The American edition of Scribner has grown during 1880 about 20,000 copies.

A delightful feature of the magazine this year is a series of sparkling novelettes, or condensed novels, instead of a serial story. "A Fair Barbarian," the story of a piquant American girl in England, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, begins in this February number with a twenty-two page installment, and will run through three issues. Since the death of George Eliot it may be said that Mrs. Burnett commands a larger English-speaking audience than any other woman. Her novelette will be followed by one by George W. Cable, author of "The Grandissimes," etc., and afterward Boyesen's "Queen Titania" will be published. "Peter the Great," Eugene Schuyler's historical work, begun in February, 1880, will be finished in October of this year. By means of the recently published special offers of Scribner, the whole of this great work, with its wealth of illustrations, can be had at a very low price, in connection with a year's subscription. All book-sellers can give the terms.

In the same ratio that Scribner's Monthly is prospering, St. Nicholas, the famous magazine for girls and boys, issued by the same publishers, grows apace. About 100,000 copies of the Christmas (December) number were sold, while the January number has been for some time out of print. In February, there is a full account of the Obelisk, richly illustrated from sketches and photographs, showing the great monolith in all stages of moving. The Midwinter Scribner will be ready January 20, and St. Nicholas five days later.

RIVER NEWS.

CAPT. JAMES H. PEPPER'S health is improving. He is in Cincinnati.

The Red Cloud left New Orleans 20th at noon for the Ohio flat in the water.

THE Alton left Memphis for New Orleans with her guards in the water. Her cargo includes 8,100 bags of corn.

MR. BREEDLOVE SMITH, of Gordon & Gomita, New Orleans, has moved his office in this city to No. 112 South Commercial street.

MEMPHIS Appeal: The Oakland, which has been here several days repairing her boilers, went up the river yesterday to bring down her tow, left fifty miles up the river.

MR. CHARLES C. MONEY, an old Yazoo and Tallahatchie river pilot, died at the Vicksburg Marine Hospital Tuesday, and was buried from the Masonic Hall at 10 o'clock Wednesday.

CAPT. DAVE SERENA has sold his coal harbor at Columbia to Capt. Marmet, of the Raymond City Coal Company. Hereafter all of the Raymond City coal barges will be harbored at that point.

CAPT. FRANK WOOLFORT, of the Northwestern Transfer Service, leaves to-day for Mound City, to inspect the great transfer steamer that Bill Hambleton is building for him, and which will be used in the Yellowstone River.

AVALANCHE, 21: For nearly month past teams have been crossing the St. Francis River on the ice, between Madison and Wittsburg. It is said that the ice is nearly three feet in thickness, which is something unusual for that latitude.

THE N. O. Democrat, 20th, says: The British steamship Teutonia, of the Mississippi and Dominion Line, lading for Liverpool received from a barge of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company yesterday 2,470 bales compressed cotton from Memphis, the cotton all being shipped in good order, which speaks well for our barge company.

EVANSVILLE, 20: The W. S. Thannhauser, on her way from here to Green River, was struck by a large field of floating ice and cut down. Het pilot run her ashore on the head of Green River Island, where she lays with stern six feet and head four feet in water. Efforts will be made to raise her to-morrow. Boat valued at $4,000 and not insured.

NEW ALBANY, IND., January 20.—Capt. Thos. Humphreys, the famous boat builder, died last night, aged seventy-three years. Capt. H. came to New Albany from Philadelphia in 1830, and was employed as carpenter on the old Homer, Gen. Brown, and the famous Diana. He was on the latter boat when she made her fast trip. In 1839 he commenced building boats with old Mathias Dowerman, and prosecuted the work for twenty years.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES, 20: Captain Will Kirker, of steamer Granite State, arrived by rail yesterday, direct from Cincinnati. He is now loading his boat for the Ohio River, and leaves this evening. The Thompson Dean, having on board between 800 and 900 tons of freight last evening, but, on special request of shippers, Capt. Moore deferred his departure until this evening. The great Chas. P. Chouteau will leave this evening for Memphis and the Bends. Capt. Thorwegan says this is a sure thing.

THE Clifton, sunk in the Ohio by the ice, was built at Cincinnati for Captains Gibson and Honshell, and was completed in 1879. She was entirely new in every respect, her engines being built by Captain Moore, of Portsmouth. She was one of the most valuable stern-wheel boats on the river, and belonged to the Pittsburg, Huntington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Line. At the time of her sinking she was en route to St. Louis with a valuable cargo on board, and had sought a refuge in the mouth of the Kentucky River from the ice in the Ohio. Her freight is principally from Huntington, Ironton and Ashland, and consists of iron and nails. She is valued at $20,000, and insured in Cincinnati companies for $26,000. The Clifton is owned by an incorporated company known as the Clifton Transportation Company.

WANTED—BOARD.

A LARGE assortment of unredeemed pledges of all descriptions in great variety for sale at the Golden Eagle Loan Office, 12 S. Fourth st.

A GENTLEMAN desires single furnished room without board, in private Protestant family with comforts of a home. Please state terms (reasonable) and address, "Trebor" this office.

BOARD wanted by man and wife, within seven or eight blocks of First and Olive, not to exceed $8, without fire; both employed during day. Address A.C.P., 205 First street.

GENTLEMAN and young son wish board in a private family where there are no children. Address this office.

WANTED—Board in private house for man and wife within 15 minutes' walk from Tenth and Locust streets. Address Gratznowsky, 1007 Locust street.

WANTED.—A nicely furnished room and good board by a single gentleman; private family preferred. Address R. B. S., 608 Chestnut street, stating terms and location.

WANTED by a gentleman engaged in an insurance office, board and lodging in a respectable house. Terms not to exceed $8 a week. Alpha, this office.

WANTED—A widower of forty, in business in this city, wants board and home with a widow lady of refinement where there are no other boarders. Address B 61 this office.

SILVER-PLATED WARE
Retailed at Factory Prices.
E. M. WADSWORTH & CO.,
Manufacturers.
Salesroom, 412 Olive street.
Repairing and Replating.

PERSONAL.

A LARGE assortment of unredeemed pledges of all descriptions in great variety for sale at the Golden Eagle Loan Office, 12 S. Fourth st.

ARCHITECT—P. H. MONNERON, first diploma of the School or Beaux Arts, Paris, France, 407 Walnut street.

ALL Cast-off Clothing bought. Call or address N. Jacobs, 308 Locust street.

A LADY, too proud to beg, too honest to steal, desires to meet a refined gentleman who will render her assistance. Address Gracie Muir, General Delivery, City P. O.

A SOUTHERN gentleman of means wishes to form the acquaintance of a refined lady; object, matrimony; none but sincere need answer. Address Sikes Warden, Gen. Dil, City Post-office.

A YOUNG lady, loving fun, wants an innumerable number of gentlemen correspondents. Boys, write me, and address L. Le Roy, Jerseyville, Ill.

CAST-OFF clothing bought by calling or addressing M. B. Barnett, 302 Locust street.

FIRE. FIRE.—The stock of boots and shoes from the fire on Broadway will be sold for twenty-five cents on the dollar, at 1131 N. Fifth street and 1028 Broadway. WM. OGLE.

GENTLEMAN who sent card to Mary asking for her address through the P.-D., please call at this office and receive card containing it.

LAND League meeting to-night at Lindell Hotel, to reorganize Land Leagues.

MARTIN'S SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE, 222 S. Twelfth street, established 1876. Get circular and catalogue.

PERSONAL—Lightning cleansing compound will remove grease, paint and all other spots from cloth, silk, satin, etc., and cleans kid gloves to perfection. Try it. It can be found at Laclede Pharmacy, Sixth and Chestnut streets. Open all night.

PERSONAL.—Our opening day Miss Parat, of New York, a lady blind from her birth, will give an exhibition of her skill in operating the Domestic, illustrating the ease with which it is learned and the simplicity of its mechanism. Wood & Jamison, 912 Olive.

PERSONAL—Mrs. Laura De Knevett, spiritualist, natural clairvoyant, trance, test and business medium, 1443 Morgan street.

PERSONAL—To-morrow (Thursday) we open our elegantly furnished sewing-machine parlors, 912 Olive, to the public. Be sure and call.

PERSONAL—Will the young lady dressed in black, whom a gentleman met at 816 Chestnut street, and who went to Texas next morning, send her address to C. F., this office.

PERSONAL—Tousley's Sneezeless Catarrh Snuff for catarrh, cold in the head, etc. A sure cure or no pay. The headquarters for this is Laclede Pharmacy, Sixth and Chestnut sts. Open all night.

PERSONAL—Lady thrown on her own resources would like some middle aged business gentlemen to loan her small amount; will give security. Mrs. L. B. Apenard.

PERSONAL—We extend a cordial and pressing invitation to all of our friends, and the ladies in particular, to call and see us on our "opening day," Thursday, January 20, at 912 Olive street. Wood & Jamison.

PERSONAL—
H. H. MANNING,
AT
PINE STREET PHARMACY,
Having taken charge of and restocked the old and popular stand, I cordially invite all my old friends to make me a call, and I will guarantee them the most satisfactory treatment. Prescriptions and family recipes a specialty. Pinaud's perfumes in bulk. Full line of new drugs, medicines and toilet articles. Headquarters for Dupree's Oil of Beauty.

MME. REID, a graduate of the St. Louis School of Midwives. Ladies in trouble call. Board during confinement. Letters confidential. Residence 1716 Chouteau avenue.

MME. REID, formerly Dunnill, a graduate of the St. Louis School of Midwives. Ladies in trouble call. Board during confinement. Letters confidential. Residence 1716 Chouteau avenue.

PERSONAL—Mrs. Lankton, Indian Fortune-Teller, 921 North Seventh (side entrance), between Franklin avenue and Wash street.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

MONEY loaned on all personal property from 25 cents to $5,000. Golden Eagle Loan Office, 12 S. Fourth.

1927 UNIVERSITY street—good girl wanted for general housework.

A GERMAN girl to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 1416 Papin street.

EXPERIENCED nurse for children. Liberal wages if competent. Reference required. 3061 Cass avenue, afternoon. German preferred.

GERMAN girl to cook and do general housework; refs. req. 3501 Chestnut.

GIRL wanted in a small family 818 Olive street.

GIRL, 15 to 18 years old, to nurse. Apply at No. 3552 Washington avenue.

GERMAN, or Swede for general housework. Call for one week at 2723 Washington avenue.

NURSE girl for one child. Reference required. Apply 2061 Pine street.

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron, 716 North Jefferson avenue.

WANTED—Two or three good female agents to engage in a new business. Good chance for the right parties. Call at office 25, Singer building.

WANTED—Two good girls for general housework. Apply at 2956 Locust street.

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 3521 Laclede avenue.

WANTED—A German girl for general housework in small family; 1721 Morgan street.

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 2949 Thomas street. Very small family.

WANTED—Some lady of refinement to take entire charge of the upper part of a new hotel in Colorado. Address W. H. Jones, G.-D. Post-office, city.

WANTED—German girl for general housework; very small family. 2949 Thomas street.

WANTED—Some good machine hands and sewing girls on jeans pants. 2615 Broadway.

WANTED—A cook or general housework girl at 205 South Eighteenth street.

WANTED—Good German girl to cook, wash and iron; small family; good wages. Apply immediately at 147 South Compton avenue.

WANTED—A good girl, German preferred, for general housework, wages $6 a month. Call at 1127 North Twentieth street.

FOR RENT.

Rooms.

MONEY—loaned on all personal property from 25 cents to $5,000. Golden Eagle Loan Office, 12 S. Fourth st.

1114 NORTH ELEVENTH STREET—A nice furnished front room.

1219 WASHINGTON avenue, second story room, nicely furnished, with board.

1507 PINE STREET—Beautiful front parlor, nicely furnished, for one or two gents; southern exposure, fire and gas.

1634 WRIGHT ST.—2 rooms, kitchen and stable.

FOR RENT.—1952 Cass avenue, two rooms and kitchen completely furnished for light housekeeping on second floor. Enquire on third floor.

FOR RENT—Back parlor, neatly furnished; 1120 Pine.

FOR RENT—Half of store for a news store, cheap. 1818 Pine street.

FOR RENT—In a small private family a second-story furnished front room. Address M. A. M., this office.

FOR RENT—1500 Olive street, 2d and 3d story, front rooms; extra well furnished; gas, fire and bath.

NICELY furnished rooms, first-class board, private family, suitable for two gents or gent and wife. 2113 Walnut street.

Dwellings.

2304 O'FALLON ST.—6 rooms, kitchen and stable; cheap rent. Enquire at Chas. Vasel's, 1034 Wright st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

SMALL furnished room wanted not to exceed $4 per month; extra for fire. Address G. Y., this office.

TWO gentlemen want a room, neat and well furnished, at low terms. Address W. Y., this office.

WANTED—Two furnished rooms, medium size, front and small, en suite, location not far from Fourth and Olive preferred. Address, stating terms, Dick Curd, Everett House.

WANTED—Second story front room, furnished or unfurnished, in central part of the city; private family. R. 17, this office.

FOR SALE.

CIGAR and tobacco store at 1119 Broadway cheap for cash.

FOR SALE—An elegant house, newly furnished, 10 rooms—all occupied by respectable families—centrally located; will sell out for $1,075 cash. Address J. W. Z., this office.

FOR SALE—A stone-front house, in good condition, with ten rooms, gas and bath in a desirable neighborhood. Price reasonable. Address, W. S. F., this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

MONEY loaned on all personal property from 25 cents to $5,000. Golden Eagle Loan Office, 12 S. Fourth st.

A PRACTICAL journalist of good habits and many years' experience seeks a position as editor or assistant. Ward, 124 Henry, New York City.

A BOY of 18 years of age wishes a situation to make himself generally useful about the house, or to take care of a horse and buggy. Address P. W., 2311 Carr street.

AN experienced short-hand reporter wants situation in a railroad office or wholesale house. Can run type-writer. Address W., this office.

A I TRAVELING salesman wants situation with wholesale house to travel in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, tributary and adjacent to Mississippi River. Best city references.

A YOUNG English grocer just arrived in this city from Liverpool, England, desires a position in the wholesale or retail or in other business; address G., this office.

BOY wants a situation as a driver for a delivery wagon; reference given. Address J. W. this office.

BOY, eighteen years of age, wishes to learn the cigar trade. Will work first year for board and clothes. Address H. E. First, this office.

FIRST-CLASS Engineer, with license and the very best of references, wishes a situation to run stationary engine; 20 years' experience. Please address H. K., 210 Olive street, room 20.

SITUATION wanted by man twenty-eight years old will work at anything. References from two last employers in regard to honesty, sobriety and industry. Address A. Mack, this office.

SITUATION—Man of thirty-three, honest sober and industrious would like to get a position as collector in real estate business, as he understands that business thoroughly; best of references given. Address Reliable, this office.

SITUATION—A young man would like to get a position as collector or anything; best of references given. Address Honesty, this office.

SITUATION wanted by a boy of 16, in a wholesale house. Address, C. O., this office.

SITUATION—A trustworthy colored man as coachman and attending horses, can furnish first class references. Address J. W., 42.

SITUATION.—By young man having two years experience in the notion business in this city; best of reference given; wages no object. Address H. G., this office.

SITUATION.—By a youth of 15, this boy is a young Hebrew and is willing to work; some wholesale house preferred. Address X. Y. Z., this office.

SITUATION wanted as collector by a sober, industrious young man; can give bond and best of city references. Address Edward, 208 N. Main street.

SITUATION.—A No. 1 driver well acquainted with the city, railroads, etc., would like to drive light delivery or a job of any kind to make a living; will work cheap. Address A. B., this office.

SITUATION wanted by a young man of 24 as coachman in a private family; is perfectly willing and obliging; can produce best references if required; can milk a cow; can almost take hold of anything. Ad. T. G., this office.

SITUATION by a young man of good address as clerk in a good and reliable house, dry goods or groceries; will give $20 and $150 for security. Address Richard, this office.

WANTED—Employment of any kind by a practical bookkeeper and good business man. No objection to going to southwest Missouri or south Kansas. Satisfactory reference. Address C. H. M. this office.

WANTED—A situation as porter or teamst or can give good reference. Address to L. C., this office.

WANTED—Situation by a young Englishman as coachman or to attend horses and cows, good driver, milker; understands stock and is willing to be useful. C. H. V., this office.

WANTED—A young man of good reputation wants a situation as porter, or any other situation; is willing to make himself useful and is not afraid of work. Address H., 1233 North Twenty-first street.

WANTED—A young gentlemen desires a situation in some wholesale house as assistant book-keeper shipping clerk or in anything at which he can make himself useful. Can furnish the best of city reference. Salary no object. Address B. 17 this office.

WANTED—By a smart and experienced man a position in some business house of any kind, speaking German, English and Spanish and can correspond in English and Spanish; can give good reference if desired. Address F. W., 507 South Fifth street.

WANTED—Situation by a boy; to work and board at the place; is not afraid of work. Address, G. H., this office.

WANTED—TEXAS AGENCY.—A party having a large commercial acquaintance throughout Texas, and a No. 1 salesman, is desirous of representing one or more St. Louis firms in machinery, Hardware or cotton. Address Texas Agency, this office.

WANTED—Position by a man in some paint store, being experienced painter and capable of filling a good place. Best reference can be given. Address P. O., this office.

WANTED—Situation by a young man to work around house and make himself generally useful. Will work for low wages. Address F. Dixon, this office.

WANTED—To learn the "cutters'" trade with some merchant tailor or wholesale house; salary no object. Address A., this office.

WANTED—By a young Englishman a situation as coachman or to attend horses and cows, good driver, milker, understands stock and willing to be useful. C. H. V., this office.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

MONEY loaned on all personal property from 25 cents to $5,000. Golden Eagle Loan Office, 12 S. Fourth st.

A MIDDLE-AGED man to attend to a book and news stand; call corner Plum and Main streets, at 6 o'clock p. m.

AT 2308 Dickson street, a colored boy to take care of horse and do general work.

BOY for housework, either all or part of the day. Apply 2061 Pine street.

NICE colored boy or girl, 12 to 15 years old, for housework. 3501 Chestnut st.

TURNER wanted for steady employment. Inquire at 2512 N. Ninth street.

WANTED—A dress goods man to take charge of a dress goods stock. Address 522 Franklin avenue.

WANTED—A young man to tend to grocery store at 2040 Market street.

WANTED—Young man to learn shirt-cutting; good reference required. Address B. C., this office.

WANTED—Two good pattern makers; apply to I. Q. Halteman & Co., manufacturers of steam engines and flour-mill machinery, 1611 Jackson street.

WANTED—Attorneys and physicians, with or without employment, in a lucrative enterprise, 704 Chestnut.

WANTED—Young man of good address at Room 21, second floor over 217 N. Fifth street.

WANTED—An elderly man or a smart boy for light porter; one experienced in housework. Address A. 14 Globe-Democrat.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

MONEY loaned on all personal property from 25 cents to $5,000. Golden Eagle Loan Office, 12 S. Fourth st.

2423 BIDDLE ST—Would go out in families to do sewing at $4 75 per week. L. McC.

A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker with best references, desires to make engagements at home or in families. Address G. L., this office.

A GOOD cook wants a place to do general housework or laundry. Call at 1024 Morgan street, up stairs, first door.

A FIRST-CLASS steamstresss, best references, desires to make engagements for spring. Address M. J. M., this office.

A RESPECTABLE young girl would like a situation where she would be at home; willing to make herself useful. Address L. J., 2018 Olive street, city.

FIRST-CLASS French cook wishes a situation; good reference given; call or address, 211 Spruce

POSITION as housekeeper, by lady of experience; will assist with sewing. Address J. L., this office.

SITUATION by a girl as houseworker. Apply to H. Marx, 914 N. Eighth st.

WANTED—A competent lady wants writing or copying to do or any kind of sewing. Apply at 2214 Papin street.

WANTED—By a young married woman an infant child to board; will give it a good home. Address Mrs. Anne Dawson, 1249 South Third street for one week.

WANTED—Situation by two sisters as nurses, aged thirteen and fourteen; 1807 Franklin avenue.

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper by an American woman, or housework and sewing, would care for an invalid lady in city or country, could not take it before the 27th of this month. Address Mrs. Mary Baker, St. Louis P. O.

WANTED situation as housekeeper, either in city or country. Can give good reference if wanted. Address 2306 North Ninth street.

WANTED—Situation by a girl to take care of children and do sewing; best of city reference given. Please call or address 1841 Broadway.

WANTED—A situation by a girl to do housework. Best of city reference given. Call at 1841 Broadway.

WANTED—A situation in an office to do copying by an experienced young lady. Address Copyist, 1919 North Thirteenth street, city.

WANTED—Ladies' underwear to make; charges reasonable. Address Mrs. M. N. Clarke, 1319 Pine street.

WANTED—sewing of any kind. Address in care of Mrs. R. Coleman, 2513 Chestnut st. Terms, $3 a week and board.

WANTED—A place to do general housework or laundry work, in private family. Apply at 1624 Morgan street—Miss A. Miller.

LEGAL.

Trustees' Sales.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Philip Kosterer, by his chattel mortgage dated December 12, 1877, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, in personal property book No. 7, at page No. 492, conveyed to the undersigned mortgagee the following personal property, all of which is situated and kept in the building on the northeast corner of Ninth and Marion streets in the city of St. Louis, Mo., said property is described as follows: 14 different stage scenories, 600 chairs, one piano (6½ octaves), 52 different sized tables, 7 stoves, pipes and fixtures, a lot of table-ware, glassware, queensware, etc., sufficient for 200 guests, 50 cake stands, one bar counter and shelving and bar fixtures, 150 beer glasses, 100 wine glasses, 500 bottles wine, 1 sofa, 1 washstand, 1 looking-glass, 1 kitchen range and all kitchen furniture, and all and every other article of personal property now in or belonging to the said building known as "Kosterer's Hall," on northeast corner of Ninth and Marion streets, being the property belonging to the main hall, the kitchen, the bar-room, the dressing-room, and the scenery-room; and this conveyance is intended to and does include all the gas fixtures of said building; which conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain notes therein described, which have long since become due and remain unpaid. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the terms of said chattel mortgage the undersigned will sell said property at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the premises, northeast corner of Ninth and Marion streets, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, A. D. 1881,

to satisfy said notes and interest and the costs of executing this trust.

EXCELSIOR BREWING COMPANY,
Mortgagee,
By Casper Koehler, President.
St. Louis, Mo., January 22, 1881. 22A

Administrators' Notices.

ESTATE of William W. Pullis, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of William W. Pullis, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, on the 18th day of January, 1881.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year after the date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1881.

LOUIS PUSZ,
20A Executor.

NOTICE.—The undersigned notifies all persons interested therein, that on Wednesday, January 26, 1881, in room No. 1 of the Circuit Court, in the city of St. Louis, he will apply to the Judge of said Court for an order authorizing him to sell, compound, or compromise upon such terms and conditions as appear to the undersigned proper and most beneficial to the estate, all notes held by him as assignee of the Real Estate Savings Bank, the payment of which is not in any way secured, at which time and place any person interested may appear and object to the granting of such order.

SYLVESTER J. FISHER,
Assignee of the Real Estate Savings Bank.
By JOHN N. STRAAT, his Attorney. 22A

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of

Wyman Leonard,

deceased, that I the undersigned administrator of said estate intend to make a final settlement thereof, at the next term of the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of March next.

PORTER LEONARD,
Administrator of Wyman Leonard, deceased.
St. Louis January 21, 1880. 18D

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of

Martin Haushalter,

deceased, that I, the undersigned administrator, with the will annexed, of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city, on the first Monday of March next.

HENRY KORTJOHN,
Administrator, with will annexed, of Martin Haushalter, deceased.
St. Louis, January 21, 1881. 20A

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of

Catharine C. Tiemann,

deceased, that I the undersigned executor of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city, on the first Monday of March next.

HENRY BERGMANN,
Executor of Catharine C. Tiemann, deceased.
St. Louis, January 21, 1881. 21A

ESTATE OF John Carroll, deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of

John Carroll,

deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, on the 19th day of January, 1881.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance

St. Louis Post Dispatch.

III NORTH FIFTH STREET.

JOSEPH PULITZER : : : PROPRIETOR.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CITY

[Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class mail matter.]

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid	$9 00
Six months	4 50
Three months	2 50
One month (delivered by carrier)	85
By the week (delivered by carrier)	20

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid	90
Six months, postage paid	50

Specimen numbers sent free on application.

Money may be sent at our risk by Post-office order, draft, registered letter or in postage stamps.

Correspondence and news are always desired, but letters must be brief and must have the genuine name of the author to be considered.

Postmasters and agents may retain ten per cent of all subscriptions at above rates.

Terms—Cash, invariably in advance.

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed POST-DISPATCH, 111 North Fifth Street.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Rice's Extravaganza.

OLYMPIC—Fanny Davenport.

POPE'S—Gilmore & Benton's Consolidation.

The POST-DISPATCH has much the largest BONA FIDE circulation ever attained by any afternoon paper in St. Louis; it has a larger city circulation than any morning paper in St. Louis (except one); its receipts for circulation by carriers are ten times as large, and it sells twenty times as many papers on the streets, by news-boys, as all other afternoon publications combined.

THE little of the Bell telephone is not heard in the land quite so much as it was.

THE MORTON who is occasionally spoken of as Secretary of the Treasury, is not the JOHN S. MORTON, ex-capitalist, who was released from the Pennsylvania Penitentiary the other day.

HANCOCK is a President at last. He has just been chosen President of the National Rifle Association—an institution, however, that has nothing to do with riding the Government Treasury.

EVERY citizen who is asked to pay six months' rent for a telephone instrument in advance should promptly request the company to remove the apparatus from his premises and hire a small messenger boy.

MR. EWING, of Cole, proposes to ask the State for an appropriation of $200,000 to build wings to the old Capitol at Jefferson City. If the object is to have the wretched thing fly away we are in favor of the wings.

THE property holders who sustained damages last fall through the political riot in Lucas Market space have just learned from Counselor BELL that the city is in no wise responsible for the stone-throwing of political mobs.

GENTLEMEN are now in the East exhibiting wheat raised upon President Hayes' Dakota farm. This reminds us that Grant has a good farm in Missouri. If he would go to work earnestly on it he would cease to be an object of public charity in about two years.

ONE result of the POST-DISPATCH raid on the low variety dens and dance halls of the city is the closing up of Eagan's Canterbury, on Sixth street, and Carroll's Dance-house, on Eighth street, by order of the Board of Police Commissioners. This is a good beginning, but much remains yet to be done in the same line.

THE name of the new Tobacco Inspector is JASPER BURKS. He is a military man, and he wanted the Adjutant-Generalcy. If it were not for reducing the official roster of the KNAPP family we would favor a consolidation of the offices of Inspector-General of Militia and Inspector of Tobacco. There is no reason aside from this to prevent JASPER from filling both places.

GENERAL GARFIELD is to travel to Washington with his family in a fine palace car, which is the property of Mr. W. D. WASHBURNE, and which cost $17,000. "To it, luxury, pell-mell," as poor old LEAR would say, but Mr. GARFIELD should beware of railroad men bearing gifts. The memory of OAKES AMES and his "memorandy" should haunt him like a NEMESIS.

THAT was a splendid advertisement—the attempt of theives on Thursday last to pillage the safe containing the BERNHARDT receipts at the Grand Opera-house. But for that incident the public would have had no conception of the push for tickets that takes place daily now and no adequate idea of the piles of greenbacks that are being accumulated there in behalf of the French artiste. Mr. ABBEY is fortunate in getting such jolly advertising.

A DRUG clerk in Cincinnati tells how he prevented disfiguration from the effects of vitriol some years ago. A bottle of muriatic acid which he was handling burst and sprinkled his eyes and face liberally. He grabbed a handful of bi-carbonate of soda and applied it to the burned parts at once. The terrible inroads of the acid were checked at once. In view of the fact that vitriol-throwing is growing more and more common in matrimonial circles, it wouldn't be a bad idea for people occupying sexual relations to carry a haversack of soda around with them all the time. When vitriol is flying in the air there is no time for hunting up antidotes in drug stores.

ST. LOUIS has fortunately escaped scourging by diphtheria, small-pox and trichianosis this winter, which fact, considering the proximity to Chicago and the low rate of railroad fare, is something wonderful; but our physicians have discovered a new type of fever which seems to be a home product. It made its appearance last summer and is of a typhoidal character. About two hundred cases have been reported. The malady is very obstinate and hard to handle, but the mortality has not been great. The disease, which seems to have been engendered by local atmospheric conditions, has about disappeared, and no fears of an epidemic are entertained.

As a rule the people of the North are in the habit of descending upon and devouring the substance of the people of the delicious Southern climes. Southern India has been overrun time out of mind by the hordes of Northern Asia; the Goths destroyed Rome; the Germans whip the French, and in our own civil war the sturdy Northerners walloped the inhabitants of the soft and sunny South. But in South America it is different. The Chilians have been thrashing the Peruvians, their Northern neighbors, for over a year, and now comes the intelligence that Lima, their capital, passed into the hands of the conquering Chilians on the 7th inst. Of course the city was beautifully sacked.

GOV. CRITTENDEN has done a grateful thing in reappointing Col. LAY OVER KNAPP to the Inspector-Generalship of the State. This is not only a deserving tribute to the military genius of Col. KNAPP, but a most honorable recognition of the services of his ancestors to the Democratic party. Col. KNAPP was framed in the very prodigality of nature to inspect things. To an inherited military genius he adds a disposition for inquiring into things sharpened by long journalistic training. Under his able inspectorship the militia of the State has been brought to a high state of perfection. It is utterly impossible now for a militia organization to appear on parade armed with cornstalks instead of rifles and the private, who formerly thought it a great piece of sport to hang a dead chicken over his shoulder instead of a cartridge box, has been reduced to thorough discipline by Col. KNAPP. We really think the Inspector-General ought to have a banquet.

A CABLE dispatch announces the death of E. A. SOTHERN, the actor, in England. Mr. SOTHERN was fifty-one years of age and was a native of Liverpool. He made his first marked hit as an actor in Laura Keene's play of "Our American Cousin." By the merest accident he lifted the minor part of "Dundreary" into prominence, and from that time made more money acting the insipid fool than any man since the time of ARISTOPHANES. Mr. SOTHERN was essentially a *bon vivant*. He shortened his days very much by high living but he doubtless had the satisfaction in his last hours of knowing that he had had lots of fun. He was as selfish as sybaritic and, beyond his insane fancy for what is called practical joking, he had little in common with humanity. Unlike most money-making actors he was not generous to his own kind. He was not a man of marked talents and he will be chiefly remembered as one who threw away great opportunities.

A NEW Kentucky dramatic star has burst upon the world in the person of Miss SELINA FETTER, an aristocratic Louisville belle, who made her debut in her native city on Thursday night in the play of "The Wife." No such success was ever achieved in the world before. Five thousand persons were turned away from the theater one hour after the doors opened and over fifty women fainted in the audience during the exciting passages of the play. At times there was not a dry eye in the house. People gave way to their emotions and hugged each other in their delirium. It is the opinion of critical Louisville that the new star is a combination of SIDDONS, CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, BERNHARDT and MARY ANDERSON. She is said to be a niece of Mr. WATTERSON, of the *Courier-Journal*, and if this is so she is fully as well off as the young New England lady who goes abroad to cultivate her voice, leaving a cousin on one of the Boston papers to look after the paragraphs.

A SHORT time ago there was a gushy story extant to the effect that ADELAIDE NEILSON, the actress, while contemplating the statue of SHAKESPEARE in Tower Grove Park, dropped a silent tear and promised to send a mulberry slip from the home of SHAKESPEARE at Stratford-upon-Avon, to be planted near it. The actress died before carrying out her charitable design, but a Miss CLARA BELDEN, of St. Louis, who happened to be abroad when the story reached her, engaged Mr. CHARLES READE, the novelist, to procure some slips and send them over to St. Louis. CHARLES shipped the shrubs to the Mayor of New York, with an Englishman's faculty for blundering when American affairs engross him, and the New Yorkers took them out and tenderly planted them near the monumental monstrosity erected to the memory of The Bard in Central Park. Very naturally the Shakespeareologists of St. Louis are grieving and are determined to have those histrionic shoots or know the reason why. There are doubtless mulberry trees in and around Stratford from which slips might be cut for transportation, but it is questionable whether any of them are related by ties of consanguineous sap to the celebrated tree which the divine WILLIAM is said to have planted beside his own homestead. In view of this controversy it may not be out of place to refer to the records. Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE, in his edition of SHAKESPEARE'S Works, says, in Vol. I., page CIX., in relation to the poet's home:

"New Place was finally bought by the Rev. FRANCIS GASKELL as his residence. He lived there several years, much annoyed by curious pilgrims to his house and to his garden, in which there was a mulberry tree, which, according to the tradition of the town, SHAKESPEARE planted with his own hands. The reverend gentleman was wealthy enough to indulge in that very expensive luxury, a high temper. So at last he gave his vexation vent by cutting down the mulberry tree, and afterwards in 1759, having quarreled with the magistrates about monuments, he razed his house to the ground and left the place, a petty ecclesiastic Erostratus, hooted and execrated by the Stratford people. Thus, within less than one hundred and fifty years of his death, all trace of SHAKESPEARE had disappeared from Stratford, except his birth-place and his tomb.

In a note Mr. WHITE says that the wood of the historic mulberry tree was purchased by a watchmaker of Stratford who made it into canes and similar articles. The opinion prevails that the tree must have attained a wonderful size for there are pieces enough of it in circulation to make a line-of-battle ship. It is not likely that we will ever have a slip of the genuine mulberry to grace our Shakesperian statue in St. Louis, but any shoot of a Stratford tree that could come to us well authenticated would be a source of comfort to our scholars and antiquarians. A cut from a willow tree in the old church yard would be better than nothing, but the Mayor of Stratford will have to send his certificate of genuineness with it before we will take stock.

PERSONAL.

—Messrs. Moody and Sankey are expected to visit Great Britain and Ireland upon a second campaign during the present year.

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich lives in Ponkapog, a quiet spot in the town of Canton, Mass., in an old-fashioned, two-story house built at the beginning of the present century.

—Rev. John S. Inskip, the Methodist evangelist, and his party have arrived in India. If Mr. Inskip stays there until all the heathen are converted, his tour of the world will probably be the longest on record.

—Senator-elect Conger, who in the day time is a deliberate, sallow-faced man in a dress-coat, engaged in stirring up the Democrats, is described as being in the evening a happy, easy-going fellow, whose eyes twinkle with fun and whose sallies provoke laughter.

—Lord Beaconsfield is not yet settled in his new house in London, and for the first time in twenty-eight years has omitted to entertain, on the eve of the sessions, a group of conservative gentry. He is mentioned as sitting in the House of Lords the other evening looking fearfully old and haggard.

—Russell Sage is said to be the very model of frugality and domestic economy. His household concerns are conducted with systematic attention. He weighs out the sugar, tea, coffee and spices, and measures the liquids required by his housekeeper, and exacts a rigid account from that usual petticoated tyrant.

—The bridegroom-elect of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts rarely quits her side, it is said. Whether in town or country he travels with her party, and his devotion is described as beautiful to contemplate. There are whole brigades of young men who would be just as devoted to an old mummy with the same amount of money in sight.

ELECTION FUNDS.

Some of the Big Sums Contributed to the Election of Garfield.

"Gath" in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Some gentlemen told me yesterday in Philadelphia the exact sums of money paid by several persons on the Republican side to carry the October States to elect Garfield. Jay Gould gave his check for $100,000. Afterward he gave $10,000 more. William Vanderbilt inclined toward Hancock at the beginning, but finally gave $20,000 to the Morton committee. Levi P. Morton gave $5,000. His partner, Bliss, gave $5,000. Afterward the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. gave $5,000. This is the extent, as far as known, of Mr. Morton's subscription.

James Keene was put on the Financial Committee. He was disposed to appear and be somebody, but repented, did not attend; if he gave money at all, sent it directly to his object. A Democrat of general credit with his party gave $5,000, saying: "I give it as a citizen, regarding his and others' business interests, not as a Democrat, nor as a Republican." The standard Oil Company made a $5,000 subscription, through whom I do not know, although Democrats are more conspicuous in it than Republicans. They took the view that a change of party would be prejudicial to production and commerce.

The Republican National Committee raised no money at all. At the suggestion of Dorsey, who wanted no insinuations made against him as the custodian of funds, the National Committee, made up of broken-down politicians to some extent, created a financial board, at the head of which was Levi P. Morton. Strong working members of this unimpeachable committee were Augustus Koontz, said to have been the hardest worker upon it; Joseph Seligman, Jas. Beeler, of Pennsylvania, Horace Porter, E. D. Morgan, Pierpont Morgan, and others I now forget. It was said at the outset that they would not take individual subscriptions for less than $5,000, and they generally adhered to it. this committee raised between $300,000 and $400,000. It was not subject to draft from any politician. What went to Indiana was sent by Mr. Morton's cashier.

Among willing subscribers were Dinsmore, John Hoey and the Express people; the Drexels, although nominal Democrats, gave, as they do to all political subscriptions where they approve the object. Don Cameron went to the committee, and asked them to give him personally $10,000 to take to Delaware for the purpose of beating Tom Bayard with it. The committee refused. Finally about that sum went to Delaware. Harry Oliver of Pittsburg, iron worker, raised $10,000 to $15,000 in Pittsburg by asking subscriptions and giving himself.

George W. Childs gave nothing.

When Gould's friend, G. M. Dodge, was approached by the financial committee, he is reported to have said: "We (that is Gould) shall give nothing. We gave $25,000 in 1876 to Chandler's committee, and got ourselves kicked for it." He referred to Edmund's bill against the Pacific Railroads. "We have taken care of individual friends of ours running for Congress, but we do not feel ourselves under any obligations to give you a dollar." Afterward becoming more interested in the campaign, and seeing an influence Garfield's defeat would have on certain iron and car contracts, Dodge spoke more cheerfully. The committee then told Dorsey to go and see Gould personally—Dorsey having been friendly to Gould and vice versa, in the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Gould felt by this time that general interests were at stake, and gave his check for $100,000—probably the largest political subscription ever made. He said, it is reported, "I do not want my name to be used. It would probably injure Garfield."

Grant a Rich Man.

From the Utica Observer.

General Grant has bought or had given to him ten blocks of Mexican Central Railroad stock, the par value of which is $45,000, and which are quoted at a premium of 11 per cent. How much longer will his friends sicken the public by passing around the hat for him?

The Whine has Been Whined.

From the Kansas City Times.

Now that Boland and Kinkead have been confirmed as St. Louis police commissioners, it is time for the St. Louis Republican to come out, in its whining, hypocritical way, and congratulate the Governor upon the excellence of his choice.

Short-Sighted Jay.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Jay Gould contributed $100,000 to the republican campaign fund. This shows that Jay is neither thoughtful nor economical. With this money he could have bought 100 Republican Congressmen? When will our millionairs learn discretion?

A Political Corpse.

From the Chicago Times.

Senator Allen G. Thurman is certainly regarded by his opponents as completely gone politically. Gov. Foster and Secretary Sherman pay him marked compliments.

Jaspers' Real Name.

From the Kansas City Times.

The St. Louis POST-DISPATCH seems determined to get our new tobacco inspectors' name wrong. His name is Jasper N. Burks. He is the great-great-grandson of Edmund Burke, but changed his family name upon taking up his residence in the swamps of Southeast Missouri. Edmund Burke never was a tobacco inspector, but he used to take snuff steady like.

A Card on Butter.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

You speak of Mr. Spring, the agent of the vile counterfeit butter, as saying "Brother Tivy could give you a deodorizing recipe to remove smell and taste." This is aimed at me, has a tendency to injure my business reputation. I have been engaged in the wholesale butter business in St. Louis for twenty-seven years and never knowingly handled a pound of that character of butter, except as a matter of test, and that only in one instance, but I never sold a package of it to my customers. Mr. Spring, when he came to St. Louis to introduce his vile and poisonous stuff called upon me repeatedly, and used every inducement for me to handle it, offering it at 10c per pound. I positively and repeatedly declined, stating that under no considerations could I be persuaded to impose upon my customers in that manner.

I have always kept, and continue to do so, none but the pure article of butter, and I trust you will not allow the columns of your influential journal to be further used in such slanders, for malicious purposes only.

W. N. TIVY,
Butter Merchant, 424 N. Second Street.

Newspaper Circulation.

LEBANON, January 21, 1881.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Please state the circulation of the four leading papers of St. Louis in your next issue and decide an argument, and oblige

THOMAS J. JOHNS.

[This is a very difficult matter to determine. Newspapers generally exaggerate their business, especially when they hire a man to swear to the actual daily circulation. Any figures that we might give on circulation, outside of our own office would be merely approximate. We can, however, give the order in which the four leading papers of St. Louis rank in point of circulation and influence, to-wit: Globe-Democrat, POST-DISPATCH, Republican and Westliche Post.]—ED. P. D.

A Question of Taxation.

ST. LOUIS, MO., January 21, 1881.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Please answer the following question to settle a dispute: If a party or parties wish to manufacture shoe-blacking are they required to pay revenue or license of any description, and if so, what? Respectfully, X. Y. Z.

[If the value of the machinery, material, etc., used in the business should reach $1,000 a city license would be required. If less than $1,000 the stock and property would be returned to the Assessor and taxed as other property.]—ED. P.-D.

WHOA, EMMA!

The Errors of a Young Wife Told in a Divorce Petition.

Christian Heitmann prays for a decree of divorce from Emma Heitman, who, according to her husband's allegations, wandered far from the path of wifely duty and chastity. He alleges that soon after marriage she contracted loose habits, and became entirely too fond of liquor. He further claims that while under the influence of intoxicants she smiled upon other men and acted very naughtily. One Anderson in particular received the favors of Mrs. Heitmann, who consented to share his couch for a period of months. There were others, names unknown to the husband, basking in the immorality of a promiscuous relation and he desires to wipe off the stain to the family escutcheon by a decree absolute.

VOERSTER'S VAGARIES.

The Ex-Coroner Called Upon to Pay $5,000 For an Assault.

John Vogel has entered a suit for damages against Doctor Voerster, Ex-Coroner. He complains that he was outrageously assaulted by Doctor Voerster, in Besschli's saloon, and his injuries requiring prompt assistance, the plaintiff was taken into the drug store at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where the defendant followed up the assault with further blows. Five thousand dollars damages are asked for the assault, and the plaintiff enters an attachment against the ex-Coroner's property to cover the prospective judgment.

ABOUT TOWN.

THE daughters of Rebekah give a ball to-night at Armory Hall.

CAPT. FOX has a gold bracelet that was found in a Chouteau avenue car yesterday.

THE police to-day received thirty loaves of bread from L. Mohr for distribution among the poor.

AT 8:50 o'clock last night a false alarm was turned on from box 256, corner of Arsenal street and Jefferson avenue.

A MEETING of the board of directors of the St. Louis National Guards Association will be held to-night at Armory Hall.

THE case of Huse, Loomis & Co., for occupying the wharf, was continued in the Court of Criminal Correction this morning until next Wednesday.

YESTERDAY afternoon a horse driven by Michael Lapen ran away and upset the rockaway at the corner of Joab and Elizabeth streets. Damage $10.

HENRY BOHLMAN, a butcher, was thrown from his wagon at the corner of Victoria and Prairie avenues last night by his runaway horse. He was seriously injured about the head and shoulders. The horse ran away from the Three Mile House.

The new Police Commissioners, Messrs. Boland and Kinkead, will meet to-day with the old members, Messrs. Finney and Moffitt. The slate for organization is said to be fixed up as follows: Boland, vice-president; Kinkead, treasurer; Finney, member of Board of Health.

THE usual Sabbath services will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church, Garrison and Lucas avenues to-morrow. The pastor, Rev. R. G. Brank, D. D., will preach in the morning on "Christian Experience;" children's service, with sermon by the pastor, in the evening.

A LARGE and dangerous looking icicle, weighing about twenty-five pounds, that has been hanging from the roof of Messrs. Trorlicht & Dunker's establishment on Fourth street for sometime, was knocked down by an attache of that firm early this morning, thus preventing an accident to some one which would have surely occurred at the first thaw.

MR. PHIL MCCAHILL, formerly city auditor of St. Louis, has returned to the city. He has been the traveling accountant for the Northwestern Elevator Co., of Chicago, a corporation running numerous grain elevators along the Northwestern Railroad and Northern Pacific as far west as Bismarck. During Mr. McCahill's absence his wife died, but the sad news did not reach him until several days after the funeral had taken place.

NORTH ST. LOUIS LOCALS.

This morning a horse attached to the buggy of Dr. Wm. Sumner, ran away on Tenth and Angelica streets, and completely wrecked the buggy.

The Provident Association has acknowledged the receipt of $40 from the Union Social Dramatic Club, of Eleventh and Angleradt streets.

This morning Miller & Walton, stock dealers at the Union Yards, Bremen avenue, sent in 100 pounds of fresh beef to be distributed to the poor.

The work of putting an additional story on the Salt Elevator has begun, and when finished it will be the highest building in North St. Louis—six stories.

The Odd Fellows are to open a lodge of instruction the second Tuesday in the ensuing month at the hall of Beacon Lodge, No. 3, Broadway and Benton street.

George Pregner, residing at 2301 North Market street, slipped on the icy pavement at Jefferson and St. Louis avenues, this morning and dislocated his left leg at the knee joint.

At noon the members and officers of St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, in full uniform left their Asylum, Broadway and Benton street, to attend the burial of their late deceased member, B. F. Hedges.

THE ANTI-TELEPHONE WAR.

Conference To-Day Between the Merchant's Committee and Mr. Smith.

It was announced that at 10 o'clock this morning a committee from the indignating merchants would meet at the reading room of the Merchants' Exchange, and thence proceed to the Executive office of the Telephone Co, and pour their woes into Secretary Smith's sympathetic ear. It was 11 o'clock however before the committee assembled, and their indignation had probably by that time grown languid. Mr. Massengale was amusing himself with a vain attempt to call up the Beef Canning Company at the Exchange telephone, and it was only after a long struggle that he could be convinced that one reason for the inefficiency of the service in this particular, was that the Beef Canning Company is not connected by telephone with the Exchange. It is quite possible that a formal remonstrance will be drawn up by the committee protesting against the fact that there is not a telephone at a place when an indignating committee man wants it there. The balance of the committee uncoiled itself out the chairs in the reading room and a POST-DISPATCH reporter who was present was informed by Mr. Souther that in deference to the tender sensitiveness of the Telephone Company it would perhaps be better if the reporter did not accompany the committee. It was represented to Mr. Souther that Mr. Smith, the Secretary, had not exhibited any supersensitiveness on the point, and subsequently at the office of Mr. Smith stated that he had no objection to the publication of the conference. At the committee's request, however, all reporters were excluded.

It is impossible to say what was done at the conference. The indignating committee, composed of Messrs. E. E. Souther, H. T. Massengale, George S. Edgell and C. M. Donaldson, is evidently weakening for some unknown cause, and the merchants, if they wish to prosecute a successful war against the monopoly, will have to put in men with a little more backbone. Whatever was the result to-day it could not be a victory for the committee, as they apparently have something to conceal, while the telephone people are more than anxious that the whole town should know just what they are doing.

Mr. Smith claims that the Bell Telephone Company of Boston has prescribed the terms of the contract and that the company here have nothing to do with it; he is quite willing however to hear what the merchants have to say, and to do all in his power to smooth over the differences.

There is nothing at all in the rumor that the Telephone Company is making private contracts with certain gentlemen who have hitherto been conspicuous in denouncing the imposition.

GOOD WORK.

The Post-Dispatch Succeeds in Closing Two Variety Dens.

The outgoing Board of Police Commissioners after a Rip Van Winkle like repose of two years and an open confession that it could not correct certain abuses going on about the city, has opened its eyes to the evils exposed by the POST-DISPATCH and after due deliberation admits that the variety hells where decent young men and lewd women and things are brought in easy contact is not conducive to the preservation of morals, and not calculated to elicit from the public praises of the closing administration. Accordingly yesterday a peremptory order was issued on Sergt. Frank Schmittgens to close the dances that take place at the Canterbury theater, No. 417 South Sixth Street, and Billy Carroll's dance house No. 113 South Eighth street. The workings of the Canterbury were completely described in these columns a short time ago. The performances will continue, but the balls at which all the trouble occurred, are things of the past. At Billy Carroll's no performance was given and consequently this house will be closed altogether. The music was furnished by the proprietor, but after each dance the man was obliged under pain of corporal punishment to bring his partner to the bar and "set them up."

LANTERN LAW.

A Railroad Conductor Enforces it on a Kirkwood Train.

A jury is empanelled in Circuit Court No. 1 this morning to try the damage case of Henry C. Johnson against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. This is the suit of a passenger to recover damages for an assault by a conductor. The plaintiff took a seat in the afternoon Kirkwood accommodation train on the 9th of March, 1880, and before the outskirts of the city were reached the conductor, Wm. Conklin, came along for tickets. A dispute arose with the plaintiff who alleges that he was sitting in a first class coach, and, without any provocation whatever, the conductor struck him violently over the head with his glass globe lantern. The injuries were of such a nature as to call for medical treatment, and the plaintiff suffered greatly in mind and body. He reckons his loss of time and injury to business in the amount of damages sought, $10,000. Mr. Johnson is a millwright residing at Barrett's station. The belligerent conductor was arrested for the assault and fined.

St. Louis Rowing Club.

Saturday evening, January 15th, the St. Louis Rowing Club held their annual reunion at their boat-house, in which nearly all their members participated, and after consuming a plentiful repast and such refreshments as was necessary to the inner man, the following officers were installed: For president, Jas. R. Livingstone; vice-president, J. C. Scott; captain, H. W. Knollhoff; lieutenant, Mitchell Barr; financial secretary, N. C. Kosh; recording secretary, John Zwicke; treasurer, F. Von Dact; directors, J. G. Busch, J. Boonefield, F. Heltzle.

Gymnasium Notes.

The boys' class at the Gymnasium was organized and put under instruction this morning.

A class in fencing is one of the new features of exercise at the Missouri Gymnasium. Among the members are Drs. C. Humphreys, Dr. J. G. Robert, Frank Obear, Dr. Tom Conrad and J. P. Rogers.

On the evening of February 8, classes from all the Turner societies will visit the Missouri Gymnasium and there will be an exhibition of miscellaneous exercises for the entertainment of members and their friends.

Domestic Life of the Cooks.

Isabella Cook wants a decree of divorce from Harrison Cook. The parties did not live happily together and the wife alleges that life was rendered intolerable by her husband's cruel and barbarous treatment. She alleges that upon one occasion he hurled her to the floor, beat, whipped and kicked her all over the body and threatened to do for her.

Second District Police Court.

This morning before Judge Denuison James L. Rotschchild, Aug. F. Miller and John Burns were each fined $100 for setting up and keeping a gambling device. During the week ending there was 116 cases tried in this court as follows: Monday, 21; Tuesday, 39; Wednesday, 33; Thursday, 9; Friday, 6; Saturday, 9.

Instituted Last Night.

A new council of the American Legion of Honor, called Lafayette Council, was instituted last evening by Michael Brooks, Deputy Supreme Commander, at Anzeiger Hall, No. 15 North Third street. There were in attendance thirty-seven charter members, comprising some of our most influential, trustworthy and prominent citizens. The following officers were elected for the term ending December 31, 1881: Edward F. Schulz, past commander; Robert Terry, commander; Hall Scruton, vice-commander; David Goldberg, orator; Louis E. Schulz, secretary; James Peters Williams, collector; Otto J. Schulz, treasurer; Henry J. Allen, chaplain; Benjamin A. Orscheell, guide; John H. W. Stribbe, warden; Edward Lutt, sentry; Robert Luedeke, medical examiner; Charles Miller, Hermann Froecke and George Grass, trustees.

THE INELIGIBILITY CLAUSE.

An Interview Between Mayor Overstolz and Mr. T. J. Henley.

Mr. T. J. Henley, who was prominent in the proceedings which led to the ratification of the Scheme and Charter, related a reminiscence in the presence of a POST-DISPATCH reporter this morning, which bears on the missing clause designed to make the Mayor ineligible for re-election. Said Mr. Henley: "In a conversation which took place between Mayor Overstolz and myself in his office at the City Hall in the fall of 1876, the question of his eligibility for re-election in the spring of 1877, was discussed. I supposed, and Mayor Overstolz talked upon the supposition, that the ineligibility clause was still in the instrument as the freeholders had adopted it. We had the section before us on a printed slip, as clipped from a newspaper, and the clause was there. The clause was read over. His interpretation was, that as he would be Mayor from October 29, 1876, to April, 1877, under the new charter the clause would prevent him from being a candidate for re-election in the spring of 1877. He would be Mayor under the new charter, and consequently ineligible for re-election. I told him my opinion was different: that I thought the freeholders did not have that interpretation in mind but meant that after the first election under the new instrument no Mayor should be his own successor; that the fact of his certifying to the charter having been adopted did not preclude him from being a candidate in 1877. He still held to his opinion that the clause made him ineligible."

"When did this conversation take place Mr. Henley?"

"I can't give you the exact date. It was shortly after the scheme and charter had been submitted to the people in August, 1876, and before the absence of this ineligibility clause had been discovered by anybody so far as I know."

CARONDELET GAMBLING DEN.

Trial of the Parties Who Ran the Concern in the Police Court.

The citizens of Carondelet have reason to heartily thank Capt. Kennett and officer Vichle for their success in breaking up the gambling house which for some time has been in operation at Lafayette Hall. Personally, Henry Mercer, the reputed proprietor, although others have been connected with him, is a clever gentleman, and his house has been an orderly one, but he has been engaged in business in violation of law, and calculated to work great injury to the young men and boys of the place and has justly come to grief. He pleaded guilty to the charge of keeping a gambling house and was fined $200. James Miller, colored, an attache of the place, also pleaded guilty and was fined a like amount. The charge of gambling was nolle prosse'd in both cases on payment of costs. It is thought by some that as Mr. Mercer was ready to pledge himself to violate the law no longer and plead guilty the fines were excessive, being larger than the parties can pay, except by serving at the Work-house. The general feeling, however, appears to be that persons engaged in such business deserve severe punishment. Both parties were locked up, but the Mayor will be appealed to to reduce the fines.

The Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

There was quite a gathering of counsel at Clayton, the county seat of St. Louis county, this morning in anticipation of the action of Judge Edwards in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank matter. It was the understanding that a receiver would be appointed, but after hearing from the lawyers Judge Edwards disposed of the case by dismissal. The result was received without opposition, and the matter will come before Judge Boyle on another petition Monday, when it is expected the receiver will be named. Mr. Chambers' counsel are reported as intending to make no objection to this course.

Hotel Arrivals.

R. H. Bromley, Louisville, Ky.; H. S. Daniels, Leadville, Col.; O. D. Old, Fulton, Arkansas, are registered at Barnum's.

P. Anderson and wife, London England; Thomas James and bride, Harrisonville, Ill.; Senator L. Ihorn, Harrisonville, Ill., are at Barnum's.

D. Henry Galbrath, Deadwood, D. T.; G. W. Coppin, California; Hon. Jno. A. Dolman, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. J. Latshaw, Kansas City; Jno. Lawrence, Humbolt, Kansas; A. B. Sawyer, Pekin, Ill.; C. R. Woodward, Cairo, Ill.; Jno. F. Morton, Richmond, Mo.; J. W. Crawford, Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. M. Betts, Mobile, Ala., are at the Laclede.

CITY PERSONALS.

George Y. Scott has just returned from a trip South.

Mr. George I. Barrett, the architect is up in Fulton, Mo.

DeKelley R. Chandler and his brother, Frank, have gone to Virginia to visit their parents.

Mr. C. L. Hamm, who has been sick and confined to his room for the past week, made his appearance in public to-day.

George F. Bailey of show fame is in the city. Barnum's and the London shows have consolidated, and both George F. and James A. Bailey will have a hand in the management.

Messrs. Charles Krone, Geo. B. Berrell and R. C. Grierson, old St. Louisians are down in Louisville this week, supporting the new star, Selina Fetter, in her stage debut in John Norton's management.

During the absence of Mr. John C. Gault, general manager of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company, on account of illness, Mr. James F. How, secretary of the company, will represent him as acting general manager. Solon Humphreys, president.

Mr. S. J. Henly and some other gentlemen interested in the proposition to bring the city under the State law, and put in force the clause making the Mayor ineligible for re-election as his own successor, will go to Jefferson City to-morrow night to see how the bill progresses in the hands of the committee.

A. J. Latshaw, a prominent merchant of Kansas City, and one of the originators of the Missouri Valley Barge Line, in which he is largely interested, was on 'Change to-day. Mr. L. says that the barge line is all ready for business, but is forced to wait until there is more water and less ice in the Missouri River before they can do anything.

CARONDELET JOTTINGS.

Edward T. Lawler occupied an hour last night at Franklin Hall in a descriptive lecture upon the system of jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River. The lecture was illustrated by diagrams upon a blackboard and as the lecturer was engaged at the works during the building he was enabled to impart very much information of which the audience were before ignorant. He was listened to the close with a feeling of great interest and attention.

Hon. F. W. Mott arrived here this morning from Jefferson City, and is naturally a good deal elated at the success attending the street railroad bill. The real tug of war will, perhaps, come in the Senate. He also feels gratified at the general approval of his amended bill regarding benevolent societies. He exhibited to the reporter a huge budget of letters from persons high in authority in the different benevolent societies, approving the original bill, but when he found the rank and filed against it, he prepared and submitted the amended bill.

THE CORN BLOCKADE.

Why the Elevators are Unable to Take in Daily Receipts.

The situation in the corn market shows no material change, either in demand, feeling or price: that is so far as cash and January were concerned. The January shorts still exhibited a good deal of uneasiness and climbed for cash No. 2 mixed in such a warning way that its value was well sustained at around yesterday's best figures.

There were some mutterings of discontent among the merchants over the blockade in the elevators, and, as usual, some of these grumblers strove to throw all the blame upon the elevators. As usual these insinuations when sifted down, panned out simply nothing. The capacity of the elevators in this market is reputed as over 6,000,000 bushels, and there is not now much over two-thirds of this amount of grain in store here. This fact is seized upon by some parties who ask "why, if there is so much room left in the elevators, is there a grain blockade here?" It must be remembered that each grade of the different kinds of grain must have a separate bin in the elevators, and that no two grades of grain can be mixed together. Hence, if the bins of a certain kind of grade becomes filled there is no more room for that grade in the elevator, and it must either be put elsewhere or remain on track until there is room made for it through withdrawals. This is the case just now with certain grades of corn, and particularly of No. 2 mixed and rejected. In fact the only blockade in elevators here is in corn, and only in these grades then. Grade No. 2 white mixed is going into elevator as rapidly as it arrives, and so is wheat, oats and rye. Besides the room taken up in the elevators by the different bins for different grades, there are special bins set apart for grain which the receiver wishes to sell by sample. And then the mixing that is now going on in wheat, making up the new grades from an admixture of old grades takes up a good deal of space and time.

It can be stated that the elevator men are doing all that lies in their power toward helping to raise the blockade that exists. The St. Louis grain elevator have rented a large building north of their house and are having it fitted up with bins so that near three-quarters of a million bushels can be accommodated there.

Fined For Trespassing.

Last night Officer Allan and Sergeant Massman discovered William Barrett and Edward J. Murray in a yard on Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. They followed the two men and arrested them. They were taken to the Four Courts and this morning were arraigned before Judge Jecko to account for themselves. They said they had just arrived in the city and could not give any further particulars of their movements. Barrett has evidently known Judge Jecko. Many years ago the Judge was a printer and since he has presided in the court he has incorporated a rule that no printer shall be fined more than the lowest amount prescribed by law. Barrett made an addenda to his statement. He said he was a printer, hoping to touch the soft spot in the Judge's heart. Judge Jecko examined Barrett's cars and found that the statement was untrue. Barrett and Murray were fined $50 each.

The Telephone Committee Reports.

To the Patrons of the "Bell Telephone Co.:"

Your committee of nine, appointed at your meeting on 13th inst., beg leave to report that we met Mr. E. A. Smith, Secretary of the Telephone Company, this morning, and at this interview were referred to Mr. G. F. Durant, vice-president, (now absent from the city, but will be home on Thursday next), to make such arrangements as will, we hope and believe, be entirely satisfactory to all concerned. In the meantime, no more instruments will be removed until the matter in question is adjusted. Very Respt.,

E. E. Souther, chairman; A. S. Patterson, Wm. Duncan, George Bain, C. M. Donaldson, J. H. Wear, J. L. Sloss, George S. Edgell, H. T. Massengale, secretary.

COLD snaps roughen and chap the skin. Heal and soften it with Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Steamboat Clerk Killed.

CAIRO, ILL., January 22.—The officers of the steamer Paris C. Brown report that an insane man on the steamer Annie P. Silver, while in the vicinity of New Madrid shot and killed Dan Blake, the second clerk of the Silver, and fired a second shot at the captain of the Silver, wounding him in the hand.

The Pool Tournament.

NEW YORK, January 22.—G. E. Wahlstrom, in defeating Samuel F. Knight (score, 11 to 7) in the pool tournament, wins the first purse of $250. Alonzo Morris, Albert Frey and Jos. King are tied for the second purse—$150—and will play off.

Proceeded on her Voyage.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.—The steamship British Crown, hence for Liverpool, ashore at Fort Delaware, was got off and proceeded on her voyage.

An Earthquake.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BATH, ME., January 22.—An earthquake, lasting ten seconds was distinctly felt in this neighborhood last evening.

WM. C. LITTLE & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

213 N. Third St., St. Louis,

Dealers in

U. S. Bonds, State Bonds,
County Bonds, Municipal Bonds,
Railroad Bonds, Township Bonds,

And securities of every description.

Public sales made on 'Change.

Special attention given to securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange.

MONEY.

Robert E. M. Bain, Foreign Exchange, 104 North Third street, reports: January 22.—Prime bankers' sterling, 90¼@90⅝ per cent; commercial 60-days, sterling, 98¼@98 5-16 per cent; do demand sterling, 98 7-16 @98¾ per cent; do 60-days francs, 530@527½; do demand, do, 527½@525⅝; do 60-days reichs marks, 90¾@90⅞; do demand do 94¼@94⅝; do 60-days guilders and florins, 39¼. Market quiet.

The following quotations are furnished the POST-DISPATCH by Wm. C. Little & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 213 North Third street.

U. S. BONDS.

	When due	Interest payable	Bid.	Ask
6's of 1881	1881	Jan. & July	101¼	102¼
City 6's	1895-'99	Jan. & July	125	129
New 5's	1881	M. A. N. & F.	100	101
4½ per cent bds.	1891	J. S. D. & M.	112	113
4 per cent bonds.	1907	J. A. J. & O.	113	113½

RAILWAY BONDS.

No. Pac. 1st m 8s	1888	Feb. & Aug.	110	111
Mo. Pac. 2d m 7s	1891	Jan. & July	113	116
N. Mo. 1st m 7s	1895	Jan. & July	122	125
K. P. 1st m 8s	1895	Feb. & Aug.	128	129
K. P. 1st m 6s	1896	June & Dec.	124	126
K. P. D. Ex. 7s	1899	May & Nov.	113½	....
K. P. Consols	1919	May & Nov.	104	105
St. L. & I. M. 1st 7s	1892	Feb. & Aug.	118	119¼

ST. LOUIS AND COUNTY BONDS.

City 6's gold	1893-'94	Various	110	112
City 6's, gold	1895	May & Nov.	112	114
City 6's, gold	1886-'87	Various	106	108
City water 6's	1887	June & Dec. 25	109	....
City water 6's	1890	June & Dec. 25	110	112
City water 6's	1892	Apr. & Oct.	111	113
City 5's, gold	1900	Apr. & Oct.	107	108
County 6's, gold	1895-'96	Jan. & July	113½	114
County Park	1895	Jan. & July	114	....
County 7's c'y	1885	Jan. & July	109	111

STATE BONDS.

Mo. 6's	1889	Jan. & July	102½	103¼
Mo. 6's	1888-'87	Jan. & July	102½	103
Mo. 6's	1888-'89	Jan. & July	102	103
Mo. 6's	1894	Jan. & July	.....	.....
Mo. 6-20s of 1876 and '78	1895-'96	Jan. & July	102	103
Mo. 5-20s of 1877	1897	Jan. & July	103½	104½

*Interest to seller.

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
Land warrants, 160 acres	$184	.....
Land warrants, 120 acres	135	.....
Land warrants, 80 acres	91	.....
Land warrants, 40 acres	44	.....

Clearings to-day	$ 2,144,343
Balances to-day	387,682
Clearings this week	13,405,513
Clearings last week	14,639,925
Same week, 1880	14,574,681

COMMERCE.

Receipts of Leading Articles

For the week ending Saturday, January 22, 1881, and total receipts since January 1, 1880, as reported by the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis.

	Receipts for the week ending Saturday, January 22, 1881.	Total receipts since January 1, 1881.	Corresponding time, 1880.
Flour, brls	25,601	70,149	72,247
Wheat, bu	99,356	269,249	371,334
Corn, bu	197,625	725,505	1,741,625
Oats, bu	27,177	87,866	188,989
Rye, bu	295	6,145	33,844
Barley, bu	55,476	195,294	66,859
Cotton, bales	11,575	35,906	40,918
Hemp, bales	.....	.....	24
Hay, tons	3,386	9,439	6,340
Tobacco, hds	202	761	441
High wines, brls	205	619	400
Lead, pigs	17,280	35,701	36,504
Pork, brls	.....	250	455
Hams, lbs	45,850	47,450	147,700
Meats, lbs	1,001,597	2,074,411	6,922,809
Lard, lbs	287,200	1,061,351	492,253
Cattle, head	6,181	21,070	21,281
Sheep, head	5,915	10,274	9,382
Hogs, head	44,600	151,755	135,878

Receipts and Shipments of Wheat and Corn at Leading Points.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Wheat	Corn	Wheat	Corn
St. Louis	14,458	20,000	3,006	1,347
Chicago	55,555	112,070	15,152	57,358
Milwaukee	42,600	6,400	4,200	850
Toledo	57,000	12,000	41,000	20,000
Baltimore	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....

Chicago inspections: 50 cars wheat, 191 cars corn, 50 cars oats, 5 cars rye, 50 cars barley.

Withdrawals of Grain at St. Louis.

FROM THE ELEVATORS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING at 7 A. M. TO-DAY.

(Warehouses not included.)

	City	R. R.	River.	Total.
Wheat	10,350	7,325	.....	18,285
Corn	9,025	7,893	.....	16,918
Oats	5,380	850	.....	6,220
Rye	.....	2,128	.....	2,128
Barley	1,160	.....	.....	1,160

Stock of Grain in St. Louis Elevators at the Opening of Business To-day.

Elevators.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley
St. L. E. and W.	816,471	1,574,721	95,784	38,747	5,421
Central	783,611	81,971	6,330	17,242	53,188
Advance	102,201	288,506	9,140	.....	.....
Total	1,702,353	1,945,198	111,154	45,984	58,909
Total Yesterday	1,701,945	1,938,858	282 113,624	48,612	60,060

"A" and "B" and Warehouse.

Elevator Withdrawals.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 22.

	City.	R. R.	River.	Total.
Wheat	53,697	19,729	.....	73,426
Corn	29,841	14,861	.....	44,702
Oats	39,135	5,760	.....	44,895
Rye	1,356	3,006	.....	4,362
Barley	11,255	.....	.....	11,255

Visible Supply of Grain.

	Jan. 15, 1881.	Jan. 8, 1881.	Jan. 17, 1880.
Wheat, bu	27,605,000	28,892,132	31,023,206
Corn, bu	16,858,000	16,651,479	11,927,167
Oats, bu	3,559,000	3,732,855	3,317,942
Rye, bu	780,000	886,442	1,068,112
Barley, bu	3,260,000	3,215,885	4,405,144

Grain Inspections.

Wheat—2 cars No. 3 Mediterranean; 3 cars No. 1 red winter; 23 cars No. 2 red winter; 3 cars No. 3 red winter; 1 cars No. 4 winter. Total, 33 cars.

Corn—3car No. 2 white mixed, 7 cars No. 2 mixed. Total—10 cars.

Oats—1 car No. 2. Total—1 car.

Barley—1 No. 2 spring, 7 No. 3 spring; 2 rejected spring. Total—10 cars.

Rye—None.

Total—54 cars.

Comparative Closing Prices at 1 p. m. To-Day.

	To-day.	Yesterday.
Wheat, No. 2 red	102	101¾
Wheat, January	102	101⅞
Wheat, February	102¼	102
Wheat, March	105⅛	103¾
Wheat, April	106⅜	107
Wheat, May	107⅜	108
Wheat, No. 3 red	92⅝	92¼
Wheat, No. 3	88¾	88¾
Wheat, No. 2 Med	101¾	101⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	41⅜	41⅝
Corn, January	41⅜	41⅜
Corn, February	38¾	39
Corn, March	39¼	39¼
Corn, April	39½@39⅝	39⅝
Corn, May	40¾	41
Corn, No. 2 wh. mixed	42½	42
Corn, Rejected	37	37
Oats, No. 2	32½	32½
Oats, February	32¾	32¾
Oats, March	33⅜	33⅜
Oats, April	34⅛	34⅛
Oats, May	35⅝	35⅝
Oats, Rejected	31½	31½
Rye, No. 2	87	87
Rye, Rejected	84	84
Pork, Standard	13 20	13 35 asked
Pork, February	13 32½	13 25
Pork, March	13 47½	13 35
Lard, Prime Steam	8.90@8.95	8.85@8.90
D. S. Shoulders	4.85	4¾
Clear Ribs	6.90	6.85@6.90
Short Clear	7.15	7.10
Bacon Shoulders	5¾	5¾
Clear Ribs	7.90	7.60
Short Clear	7¾	7¾
Hams	8¾@9¼	8¾@9¼

The Markets.

MORNING BOARD.

Flour quiet and about steady; not so weak as it has been, but no particular strength. We quote: Fancy $5 25@5 50; choice $4 95@5 10; family $4 60@4 85; XXX $4 20@4 50; XX $3 65@3 90; X $3 25@3 50; superfine $3@3 15; fine $2 60@2 85.

Wheat—Grades were strong and generally higher, the milling and speculative demand being reinforced by a shipping movement, which made freer trading. New No. 1 red sold at $1 03½, No. 2 red at $1 02, No. 3 red at 92½@93; bids of 88¾ for No. 4, 80¾ for rejected. Old No. 2 red sold at $1 02½, No. 3 red at $1 01. No. 2 Mediterranean at $1 01¾@1 01¾ and No. 3 do at 93¾—in East in bid; No. 4 salable at 92. Futures opened better, but declined, closing ⅝@¾ below yesterday. February sold at $1 03¼ to $1 02¾, closing at $1 02½ asked; March at $1 05¾@1⅛ to $1 05⅞; April at $1 07⅛ to $1 06¾; May at $1 07⅞, closing at $1 07⅝ asked.

Corn—Grades maintained a strong front, but showed little variation in value. Shorts purchased No. 2 mixed, which opened lower, but run up to and closed steady at 41⅜; No. 2 white mixed scarce and in milling request at 42@42½; latter an advance; for rejected do 41 bid; rejected in order demand and stiffer at 39¼ East, 37 in St. Louis, 37½ Central. Futures lower, except January, which was stiffly sustained at 41⅛ to 41⅜; February sold at 38¾ to 38¾, closing at 38¾; April at 39¾ to 39½@39⅝; May at 41 to 40¾, closing at 40¾; for March 39 bid.

Oats—Grade No. 2 started in with quite a boom for cash, buyers paying 33, but with free sellers, prices subsequently eased off to 32¾ at which it was offered late, feeders, order dealers and speculators were buying; bids of 34 for No. 2 white and 31¾ for rejected in St. Louis, none offered. Futures declined and were weak, February selling at 33¾ @33, April at 34⅜ and May at 35⅝, but latter offered late at 35⅛, while 32½ was bid for January, 33¾ for March.

Barley—Dull and unchanged. We quote: Rejected 40@50c; No. 3 60@70c; prime 75@85c; choice 90@95c; fancy $1@1 05; Canada $1@1 25.

Rye—Little done, save by sample. Grade No. 2 sold at 87 in St. Louis and had 88¾ bid in East; for rejected in East 85 bid.

Hay lower and easier, but quotably unchanged. We quote: Prairie, $10@12 50; mixed, $12 50@13 50; prime timothy, $15@15 50; choice, do, $16@16 75; fancy do, $17@17 50.

Millfeed very dull. Sacked bran sold at 65 and shipstuff at 75c track this side.

Provisions strong and higher, generally sellers very stiff in their ideas. Mess pork salable at $13 20 cash, with $13 35 asked; February at $13 32½, with $13 35 asked; March at $13 47½, with $13 52½ asked. Lard fully worth 8.90@8.95c packed and sold at 8¼c loose. Loose dry salt meats not to be bought on spot at 4.35c for shoulders, 6.90c for clear ribs, 7.15c for short clear. A round lot clear rib up country, 20c freight, sold for March at 6.80c. Bacon short clear brought 7¼c in a small way. Tallow 5⅛@5⅜, according to quality. Breakfast bacon 9@10c. Grease, 4@4½c for brown, 4¾@5c for yellow, 5¾@6c for white. Beef—Extra mess $19 per brl.; prime mess $9 50 per brl.; family $7 per half-brl.; dried 9@10c per lb.; fresh smoked tongues $4 75@5 per doz. per lb. Fresh smoked tongues $4 75@5 per doz.

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Salt $1 30@1 35 per brl. for lake, and $1 20 for Ohio River; $1 25 per sack for G. A.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—We quote: Creamery—Fancy, 32c; (regular brands held higher) choice 30@31c; 28@29c. Dairy—Fancy 25c; choice 23@24c; prime 18@22c; low grade 10@12c; and near by make 11@15c, top rate for fancy. Roll—12@14c for near by; 16@20c for Northern.

EGGS—Sales of good to choice at 38@41c in cases—top for guaranteed.

POULTRY—Dressed—Turkeys—rough to good 10; choice 10½@11; geese $2 50@3 ₱ doz; ducks $2 25@3 50; chickens $2 00 to $2 25 for thin, rough to fancy.

GAME—Sales: Quail $1 50@00; grouse $3 25@50; pheasant $4 50; duck-teal $2 50; mixed at $2 00; mallard $3 00; wild turkeys 50@75c apiece, or 8c ₱ lb; wild pigeon 50c; squirrel 50@75c; rabbit $1@$1 10; jack rabbit $3 00, possum 10c.

OYSTERS—Select 40c; triangle and medium 30c; XXX 20c ₱ can.

WOOL—We quote: Tubwashed—Choice 45 medium 40@42c; dingy and low 35@38c. Unwashed — Combing 28c; coarse 24@26c; choice medium 23@24c; low do 21@22c; fine merino (light) 20@22c; heavy do 17@18c; burry back and cotted 5@15c ₱ lb less; Southern burry 12@13c.

FURS—We quote: Northern and Western (Southern 15@25 per cent less): Raccoon—No. 1, 70; No. 2, 40@45; No. 3, 25@30; No. 4, 15. Mink—No. 1, 70; No. 2, 45; No. 3, 25; No. 4, 10; Skunk—Black, 65@75; short stripe 45; narrow 30; white stripe 10@15. Cat—Pole, 5@10; wild, 15@20; house, 5@10; kitten, 2@3. Fox—Gray, 65; red, $1. Otter, 50c to $6; Beaver, 50 to $1 75 ₱ lb. Bear, $2 to $7; badger, 20@50. 'Possum, 8@12½. Muskrat 5@10.

HIDES—Quote: No. 1 green salted 8½@9; damaged do 7½; bulls and stags—green salted 6½@7; green 6@6½; green salted calfs 13; No. 1 dry salted 14; damaged do 12½; No. 1 dry flint 18; No. 2 do 15. Branded 10 ₱ cent off from price of No. 1.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese 45@46, outside for small sks; No. 2 do 37@42; mixed 30@35; old 5@15; chicken 5@10. Tare 3 per cent, on large, 10 on small sks.

DEERSKINS—We quote: No. 1, 47@48; No. 2, 30@40; damaged 25@30; green salted 18@22.

FLAXSEED—Nominal at $1 13@1 14 on basis of pure.

APPLES—We quote: Winesap $1 50@1 75; Ben Davis $2@2 25; genetin $1 25@1 75, willow twig $1 50@1 75—all to be free from frost and in well-filled barrels; frozen 50@$1 25.

SHEEP PELTS—We quote: Green salted pelts and lamb skins 50@$1 25; dry 30@70 according to the amount of wool on them: Green salted shearlings 25@35; Dry flint do 10@30; bug eaten unsalable.

GRASS SEED—We quote clover $1 75@85; timothy at $2 40@2 60, millet 50@55; red top 40@45.

PECANS—We quote: Western 5c; Texas 6½@7½.

WALNUTS—25 ₱ bu for choice.

PEANUTS—Quote: red 2@2½; white 2½@3.

CHESTNUTS—2c per lb.

CASTOR BEANS—$1 15 for prime.

HICKORY NUTS—Sales of small shellbarks 50@60, and large at 25@30 ₱ bu.

HAZELNUTS—1½ ₱ lb.

CHEESE—We quote: Fancy full cream 13@14; Western part skim 9½@10½; hard 5@6.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT—Pears $4 00; Malaga grapes $8 00 ₱ brl, $4@4 50 ₱ keg.

CIDER—Selling at 12½ ₱ gallon.

SORGHUM—Fermented 20@25, choice 35.

VEALS—Carcasses 6@8, live at 6@6½ ₱ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Quote at 4½@5.

WHITE BEANS—Quotable at $1 00@1 25 for medium Western, $1 25@1 35 for do navy, stained and dirty at 40@65 as in quality; hand picked Eastern medium $1 80@1 85 from store; do navy $1 90@2.

RAGS—We quote: Country mixed $2@2 25.

BEESWAX—Prime 21; dark 20.

ROOTS—We quote: Ginseng $1 40@1 50, top rate for choice; Seneca 35@40; blue flag 4½; blood roots 3@4; golden seal 5@6½; snake 9@10; black 4½; May apple 2½.

BROOMCORN—Crooked 2@2½; fair straight 3½@4; prime to choice green 4½@5½.

COOPERAGE—Flour brls, city elm, 36@38; country 2@3; city oak 38; country do 33. Pork brls 80@85 del; lard tierces $1 00@1 10 del, lard kegs 35@45; bacon casks $1 70@1 75; half-casks 85@95; ham tierces, small, 60; large 70. Whisky brls, iron bound, 6 hoop, $1 40@1 60; 8 hoop $1 65@1 80; half brls $1 25.

HONEY—Dark comb 14@16; fancy bright 17@18; strained and extracted 11@12½.

SCRAP IRON, ETC.—We quote ₱ 100 lbs: Wrought $1 30, heavy cast 85c; stove 70; plows 75; burnt 20. Brass—Heavy $14; light $8. Copper—Light $12@13; heavy $15. Bones—$12@15; dry buffalo $17.

GREEN DRIED PEAS—$1 75@1 80 ₱ bu for choice.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Louisiana oranges $3 00@4 for fcrozen, $7@8 for bright ₱ brl; Messina $3@3 50 ₱ box; Valencia $7 50 ₱ case. Lemons $3 50@4 50 for Messina. Grapes, $5@6 50 for Malaga ₱ brl; cocoanuts $10 ₱ 1,000. Bananas $2@3 50 per bunch on orders.

TURNIPS—$1 75 ₱ brl on orders.

COOPERSTUFF—Shaved hoops, country flour brl, $6 00; choice cooper shaved $7@7 50; pork brl $11@12; lard tierce do $12@14; casks $20@25; half cask $13@15. Staves (car lots E. side), machine flour brl, oak $8; elm $7 25. Heading (car lots East side), soft wood 5½@6½; hard do 6@6½. Whisky brl (with heading) green $15; dry half $22; casks $10 50@12; hhd $24@28; dry half hhds $15@18; green tierce $14; dry $16; dry beer keg $24@28; green $18@20.

HEMP SEED—Quotable at $1 45@50 for prime.

HOPS—We quote New York, first quality, at 24@28. Seconds, do 19@20.

BEETS—Home grown sell on orders at $1 75 ₱ brl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples—dark 3@3½, fair 3½, choice 3¾@4, fancy 3¾@4. Peaches—mixed 5@5½, small halves 5½, choice halves 5¾, fancy do 5¾.

CELERY—Short 20; choice long 40@55.

POPCORN—Small white 1½@1½, large do 1.

POTATOES—Quote Western sound stock ₱ bu —45@70 for bottom rose, 70@75 for peerless, 80@85 for peachblow—frosted much lower; Eastern rose and peerless 80@85, peachblow burbanks 85@90.

ONIONS—$3 50@4—top rate for choice.

CRANBERRIES—Table $7@8; bakers $4@5.

CARROTS—Choice Northern $1 75 ₱ brl on orders.

HORSERADISH—Sells on orders at $5 00 ₱ brl.

RUTABAGAS—On orders, $1 75 ₱ brl, loose at 40.

NEW CABBAGE—Choice at $4 ₱ crate.

SWEET POTATOES—$1 25@1 50 to 75 ₱ brl on order as in kind.

SAUR KRAUT—City on orders—brls $9 50, half brls $5 00; country $5 50@6 from first hand.

EMPTY BARRELS—Linseed 80; coal oil $1 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEAD—Dull. Soft Mo. offered at $4 50.

HIGHWINES—Steady, at $1 08.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $4 25 for patent, $5 50@6 for Eastern, $5 50 for Western.

RYE FLOUR—$4 80@5 10 del; in small lots on orders 25@30c higher.

CORNMEAL—City on orders at $2 20@2 25 del.

TOBACCO—We quote: Inferior to common dark lugs $3 25@3 75; fair to good dark lugs $3 80@4; fair to good bright lugs $4 50@6 50; inferior and nondescript dark leaf $4 25@4 75; common dark leaf $5@5 75; low medium to medium dark leaf $6@7; low medium to medium red leaf $7@8 50; factory dried shipping leaf $5 50@7 50; good to fine bright leaf $9 50@12; medium half bright wrapping leaf $12@18; medium bright wrapping leaf $20@30; good to fine bright wrapping leaf $4@60.

HEMP—We quote undressed hemp, $100@120; dressed hemp, $150@160; shorts $120@130; hackled tow, $85@70 per ton.

BALINGSTUFF—We quote in job and order lots; Jutes bagging at 10@10½, according to weight, flax and mixed flax do 9¾@10. Hemp twine 14½@15. Iron cotton ties at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bundle.

Rye very dull, but held stiffly. Bids of 86½ for No. 2 and 85 for rejected failed to get any. Prime by sample sold at 87.

LUMBER MARKET.

White Pine.

Clear tank stuff, rough	2½ to 4 in.	$35 00
1st and 2nd clear, "	1¼ to 2 in.	47 00
" " "	1 in.	47 00
3d " "	1¼ to 2 in.	41 00
" " "	1 in.	40 00
" " "	7 to 9 in.	35 00
A Select "	1¼ to 2 in.	36 00
" " "	1 in (10 in. and over)	35 00
" " "	7 to 9 in.	29 00
B Select, "	1 in 324; 1¼ to 2 in.	27 50
Clear Frames "	2x6 and 2x8	32 00
Select "	" "	27 50
Clear and Select "	2x4	25 00
A Stock, 12 in. "	12 to 20 ft.	38 00
B " " "	12 to 20 ft.	36 00
C " " "	14 to 20 ft.	30 00
D " " "	12, 14 and 16 ft.	17 50
D " " "	18 ft.	17 50
A " 10 in	12 to 14 ft.	36 00
B " "	12 to 14 ft.	33 00
C " "	16 to 20 ft.	17 00
A Box "	12 ft.	42 00
B " "	12 to 18 ft.	40 00
C " "	12 to 16 ft.	20 00
C " "	12 to 20 ft.	18 00
Flooring D and M clear 4 in.		37 00
" clear and 1st com. 4 in.		35 00
" 2nd com. 4 in.		28 00
" 3rd com. 4 in.		23 00
" 4th com. 4 in.		17 00
Siding, 1st and 2nd clear		21 00
Siding, clear and 1st com.		19 00
Siding, 2nd com.		18 00
Siding, 3rd com.		13 50
Siding, 4th com.		9 50
Ceiling, ⅜ in., clear		22 00
Ceiling, ⅜ in., clear & 1st com.		20 00
Ceiling, ⅜ in., 2d com.		19 50
Ceiling, ⅜ in., 3d com.		14 50
Ceiling, ⅜ in., clear & 1st com., 4 or 6 in.		25 00
Ceiling, ⅜ in., clear & 2d com., 4 or 6 in.		23 00
Ceiling, ⅜ in., clear & 3d com., 4 or 6 in.		19 00
Ceiling, ⅜ in., 1st com., 4 or 6 in.		23 00
Ceiling, ⅜ in., 2d com., 4 or 6 in.		19 00

Simmons Hardware Co.

SILVER-PLATED WARE!

AN IMMENSE VARIETY

At Extremely Low Prices.

ALSO,

ALL SEASONABLE GOODS

LIVE STOCK.

Comparative receipts and shipments for the 24 hours ending to-day, and the same day in 1880.

	Receipts.		Shipments	
	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.
Cattle	163	194	600	584
Hogs	5,449	3,571	5,694	588
Sheep	.....	.....	1,200	800

CATTLE—The disagreement between buyers and sellers as to values continued all day yesterday, and at the close of the market last evening some fifteen or sixteen loads were left over unsold. These formed almost the entire bulk of to-day's offerings, since the receipts were little better than nominal. Nothing was done until near noon, when Mr. Henry Klopfer started in to buy, and cleared the pens at about Thursday's decline. Saturday is generally an off day and we report the market steady.

SCALING QUOTATIONS

Choice native steers	$5 00@5 50
Prime native steers, average 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	4 50@5 00
Good to prime steers, av. 1,100 to 1,350 lbs	4 00@4 50
Common to good grass steers	3 00@4 00
Good to prime native feeding steers, av. 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, nominal	3 60@3 50
Fair native stock steers, av. 800 to 950	2 25@4 50
Good to prime native cows and heifers	3 00@4 00
Common to native cows	2 25@2 50
Fair to good corn-fed Texan steers	3 25@3 75
Fair to good Colorado steers	3 75@4 25

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
46	native steers	1,469	5 15
74	native steers	1,264	4 55
20	native steers	1,205	4 25
10	native feeders	1,216	4 25
19	Colorado steers	1,092	4 12½

HOGS—Under light receipts, the hog market to-day was again very active, packing-house buyers being the principal operators and prices ruling very strong. There were but few choice heavy hogs for sale, and shippers were purchasing only light hogs.

We quote Yorkers at $4 75 to $4 90; heavy shipping hogs at $4 90@5 10; mixed packing at $4 75@5, and choice heavy steady at $5 10@5 25. The pens cleared early and the market closed firm.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
38	281	$4 90	19	200	$4 80
34	282	5 10	20	195	4 85
30	302	4 95	11	272	4 95
24	316	4 95	56	261	4 95
54	291	5 10	12	291	4 95

BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS.

St. Louis Ladies Who are Ambitious of Emulating Mary Anderson.

The Amateur Dramatic Talent of the Future Great.

Society Belles Who Have a Penchant for Theatricals.

The McCullough Club—Its History and Personnel.

"I believe you will find not less than one hundred and fifty young girls in this city at the present time mapping out a brilliant stage career for themselves, and working with Trojan will to attain theatrical fame and success." A well-known local manager is responsible for the foregoing utterance, which clearly indicates the strength of a movement that found birth five years since, when an ambitious Western girl of Louisville came at one bound to the front, fastened herself upon the affections of the public and continued to float with the tide of popularity for five successive seasons. The singular good fortune which Mary Anderson has enjoyed at the hands and purses of the American public may be considered a powerful incentive for all young ladies endowed with nature's charms, a handsome face and form, a bright intellect and a voice of power and flexibility. The surprising ease with which Miss Anderson trod the royal road to a financial, if not an artistic success, has prompted many a St. Louis girl to an effort in the same direction, and if the feverish ambition to reach fame and fortune by the boards has not been overrated by men in the profession, it would appear that all the dramatic inspiration of the future is to be drawn from the western bank of the Mississippi. A desire to rush into print is no greater than the female fancy for the footlights. But years have elapsed since the idea to captrve the world by stage portraiture seized the young ladies of culture to such a degree as to assume the character of a popular infection. This theatrical revival is a marked feature of the times. The local managers could furnish a fund of interesting information upon the subject of theatrical aspirants, their character and number, the station of life to which they belong, the peculiar line of their dramatic taste and ambition and extent of their hopes. Applications from young maidens lie as thickly on the manager's desk as spring poetry in the editor's waste-basket. They all read much alike: "Encouraged by the kind remarks of friends who have discerned bright germs of talent, etc., they venture to ask a trial—or, at least, the favor of an interview as to the best course to pursue in theatrical study."

Some young ladies make their applications in person, and the manager finds a row of interesting aspirants laying siege to his private office as he enters the vestibule of a morning. He questions them touching qualifications, and, strange to say, they all want to play leading parts—they are fitted for nothing else. The *roles* of the legitimate drama are lisped out in succession; two or three feel that they excel in society and emotional plays; two or more are anxious to try the Lotta school; one will take *ingenue roles*, and all are ashamed of the faintest allusion to melodrama. The good-natured manager generally listens with suppressed astonishment to the ambitious cravings of the applicants and refers them to some veteran of the profession whose sole attention is given to the preparation of pupils for the stage. He, good soul, is eking out an existence in his declining years by nurturing the raw plant into stages of development and occasionally good material is found to work upon, but only semi-occasionally. The pupils are flattered and encouraged; they have the advantage of private rehearsals upon the boards of the first-class houses down town during the afternoon hours; they attend the performances of the leading stars during the season and during the summer they study at home. Such are the metropolitan facilities extended to young girls looking forward to a professional career. Not one half of the number entering the lists ever see their hopes realized. Some, through the influence of friends, get before the public for one or two occasions charitable entertainments and obtain the prominence of a favorable press notice. A few may succeed in organizing a "citizens' call" for a complimentary benefit when six hundred people may be gathered together after a thorough canvass of Change, and the money scraped in that way goes far toward the expenses of instruction in dramatic elocution. The greater number, however, seldom reach a public trial of their merits, and, the sterner necessities of life demanding attention, stage lessons are ultimate abandoned and the ambition shelved as foolishly dear.

Of the one hundred and fifty persevering young stage pupils at present dreaming fondly of overwhelming applause at the footlights, brilliant audiences, baskets of flowers and the incense of adulation, it is difficult to say how many will attain glory. They all expect it, and some make bold to say that their claims to it are no less slender than Mary Anderson's, but they forget that the public taste is fickle. St. Louis in the past has furnished but few female recruits for the ennobling profession who have electrified the world. She has placed many a young actress from a neighboring city upon her feet, and the stump of a St. Louis approval has opened the floodgates of popular favor, leading the way to national recognition and success. Such was the case with Mary Anderson. A review of the local dramatic field does not offer a very brilliant spectacle, but it may be of interest.

Clara Belden—This lady appeared at the Opera House under the management of Ben De Bar shortly before his death. She possessed a pretty face and a good figure. Her talent could not command a season tour, however, and Mrs. Belden has never faced a St. Louis audience since. Kind-hearted old Ben smothered her with compliments, placed a floral wreath around her neck, christened her with his emotional tears and words, and an audience of friends left the house with the fixed impression that her fortune was made. After getting relieved of an unpleasant incumbrance in the shape of a husband, Mrs. Belden went to Europe, and it was hinted that she would play a season with the lamented Neilson, but nothing came of it. Belden was next heard of in Rotten Row, London, where she rode a skittish horse, bumping up against the saddle of the Princess of Wales. Later she manifested a deep interest in the memory of Shakespeare, and furnished the New York press with mulberry leaves taken from the tree above the tomb at Stratford-on-Avon.

Louise Lester—This lady was formerly a church choir singer. Under the advice and encouragement of Louis Nathal, the "Count Louis de Plainvol," she took lessons for the lyric stage, and made her debut at the Pickwick last season, appearing as Germaine in the "Chimes of Normandy." As prima donna she took Lester through the northwest with a company, backed by an Olive Oil, Lester's husband, Davis, acting as agent. The company collapsed and the donna took flight across the continent to San Francisco where she appeared in opera.

Bertha Schumacher—Mlle. Ricci—This young lady was a member of a Catholic Church choir. Max Strakosch heard her and her friends were induced to put up a purse for an education in Europe. She made her debut on the lyric stage with the Italian troupe engaged by Strakosch for the season of 1879-80. Her success was fair.

Rosbelle—This lady was brought out in the legitimate roles during the present season by a company formed here. She appeared with success in St. Joe, Kansas City and small towns of the northwest. The Dramatic News of this week invites in its advertising columns the attention of some capitalist to the opportunity of making money by placing a company on the road to support this "successful star."

The following young ladies of St. Louis have fitted themselves for a stage career and have more than once appeared before the public:

Mary Hogan—A handsome brunette, tall and graceful; possessing fair talent and some power. Her face has been compared to Ristori's. She aspires to the leading roles, "Parthenia," "Juliet," and "Rosalind." Is well versed in elocution and has read in public with much success.

Clar Gillis—An attractive blonde, petite figure; hard student of dramatic elocution; reads well. Her line of stage business is to be strictly legitimate, "Juliet," "Lady of Lyons," etc.

Anna Rowan—A bright-faced, graceful little girl with a pleasing voice. She aims at soubrette characters.

Flora Pike, a charming little actress and singer, petite form, winning expression, vivacious manner, light and graceful in her movements. She is in New York studying Lotta parts.

The taste for amateur theatricals in St. Louis has developed very rapidly of late years. At one time society could not boast of a single dramatic and musical organization. To-day it can name the strongest and best dramatic club in the United States. The McCullough Club, christened after the popular tragedian presents a brilliant roll of membership drawn from the best social circles in the metropolis. There are 1,000 names upon the list, and the secretary holds applications from 275 young ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining. Like every good thing the McCullough Club had a small beginning. It was founded by a select circle of Compton Hill society, E. G. Shields, J. T. Sands, F. H. Thomas, W. Le B. G. Allen. The first entertainment was given in 1878 at the Germania Club Hall when the comedy: "Ours" was presented by the following young society people: Ella Fletcher Bartholow, Julia Tyler, Wayman McCrary, Frank Wyman and Alf. Bouvier. The club was fairly launched with 400 members. The fee was fixed at $2, and seven performances were given during the season, at the Germania Club.

In the following year the locale was changed to the Apollo theater, and this season the elegant Bijou house in the West End, the Pickwick, was selected for the club gatherings. The entertainments are considered strictly private, only the members and their friends being entitled to admission. Of the thousand members, 855 may be termed passive, as they take no part in the entertainments, but pay $3 per season for the privilege of a ticket of admission. The remaining 125 members are subject to call from the manager for any entertainment and they pay no fees. This furnishes a strength and variety of talent which no other amateur organization in the country possesses. After the McCullough Club had grown strong enough into the hundreds, the only other society club, known as the "Ludlow," joined its ranks and in that consolidation there was strength to which no one took exception.

The repertoire of the McCullough Club is extensive although it is confined to light society plays, comedies, travesties and the like. During its career Robertson and Byron have been freely drawn upon. The bright, particular stars of the club may be mentioned as follows:

Ella Sturgis—Daughter of Gen. Sturgis, U. S. A., a handsome brunette, tall and commanding, easy and graceful presence, bright face and winning manners. Successful in light comedy.

Ella Bulkeley—An attractive blonde, engaging presence, good voice. Well adapted for comedy.

Mildred Glover—Daughter of Samuel T. Glover, an interesting blonde, light hair, dark expressive eyes, graceful carriage; eminently successful in comedy.

Mrs. Josie McKellops-Bouvier—A prominent member of the club; gifted in every way for stage representations; superior personal attractions.

Julia Tyler—A petite blonde of surpassing beauty; graceful in movement and utterance; imparts a peculiar charm to every portraiture.

Cora Libby—This young lady recently made her debut before the club in the "Lancers," and created a very favorable impression. She has a pretty face and animated expression.

Fanny Maurice—A graceful brunette; pleasant voice and an agreeable presence.

Maggie Ludlow—A charming brunette, well adapted to general characters.

Annie Sands—An interesting young lady with a peculiar faculty for soubrette features.

Daisy Lackland—A brunette of the pronounced type, thoroughly accomplished in elocution, and considered the strongest lady member of the club.

Nannie Pitman—A pretty brunette, petite in form, pleasing expression; useful in minor parts.

Mrs. Henry Ewing—A young widow; blonde type, regular features, good stage face and dignified presence. Makes an excellent walking lady.

The minor parts are generally well sustained by the following young ladies: Miss Mary Todd, Miss Mary Edgell, Miss Lillie Merryman.

In the vocal department Miss Ella Keating and Miss Edith Kribben excel. These young ladies appeared with Mr. C. C. Allen before the club in "Il Jacobi," a strong musical success. The club is well favored with male talent including such distinguished amateurs as Lyne S. Metcalfe, Jr., S. T. Sands, Frank Thomas, Gus Thomas, Tony Miltenberger, B. Alexander, Paul Coste, Alfred Bouvier, J. E. Dunbar, and in the vocal department: Robert Aull, Wayman McCreery, F. D. Colville, Geo. Bartlett, H. H. Dennison, Wm. G. Smythe. Arrangements had been made to present "London Assurance," Boucicault's comedy, with Mrs. Josie McKellops-Bouvier, as Lady Gay Spanker, but the marriage of the leading lady intervened and the piece was withdrawn. The presentation of "Meg Merilies" is proposed, with Miss Daisy Lackland in the title-role. It is also suggested by some of the members to give "The Hunchback" before the close of the season. "The Husband of an Hour" is now in rehearsal for the next performance. The plays presented by the club in the past, finding graceful exponents as above, were "Meg's Diversion," "Blow for Blow," "Coals of Fire," "A Lesson in Love," "On Guard," etc. Miss Nellie Hazeltine is an active member of the club, but as yet, she has not been called upon by the manager to take a part.

All the costumes for the plays are furnished by the club. Such are the dimensions of this distinguished organization that it cannot find a hall large enough to accommodate the audience of members at the entertainments. The Committee of Management has under consideration the erection of a McCullough Club Bijou Theater for the use of the club.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Rev. C. H. Bell, D. D., has resigned the pastoral charge of the Lucas avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Chuch in this city for the purpose of taking charge of the general missionary work of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination as president of the Board of Missions. Rev. W. H. Black, of Pittsburg, has accepted a call to succeed Dr. Bell in the church here, and it is expected he will be installed as pastor the first Sabbath in February. Mr. Black is said to be an energetic young man of splendid Christian spirit and of more than usual ability. He stands high with his brethren in the ministry of all denominations in Pittsburg, and leaves a flourishing church there to make his home in the Future Great. He was one of the delegates appointed by the last General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church to the Presbyterian Council held in Philadelphia a few months ago, and was refused admission into that body.

SOCIETY EVENTS.

The Past Week Proves an Exceedingly Dull One.

Weddings, Parties and Receptions of the Near Future—Personal Gossip, Etc.

Miss Carrie P. Johnson has gone to Florida for a short stay.

Miss Ida Root, of Franklin, Mo., is visiting friends in St. Louis.

The Jolly Circle gives its next party on the evening of the 31st inst.

Miss Fannie Kendall is visiting Mrs. James T. Bryan, of Fulton, Mo.

Miss Fabian, of Compton Hill, has as a guest Miss Sickles, of Chicago.

Miss Fannie Samuels is making an extended visit with friends in Louisville.

Miss Bakewell, of Louisville, Ky., is visiting with friends at 3512 Olive street.

Miss Olive Harding is visiting her cousin, Miss Nettie Harding, in Kansas City.

Miss Fuller, of Chicago, is visiting Miss Nellie Sylvester, of 3422 Washington avenue.

Miss May Carroll, of Louisiana, Mo., is visiting Miss Minnie Dyer, of 2658 Lucas avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carter, of Lucas avenue, returned this week from a visit to Louisville.

Miss Jennie Christy, of St. Charles, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. J. B. Mellon, of 3720 N. Ninth street.

Miss Grace Allen, of Leffingwell avenue and Chestnut street, will be home soon from a visit to New York.

A phantom surprise party was given to Miss Alby Walker last Thursday night by a few intimate friends.

Miss Lucy Ham, of Dallas, Texas, is visiting the family of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Noel, of 3435 Morgan street.

Miss Meranda Rosenfield, of La Salle street, entertained a few friends in a very pleasant manner on Wednesday night last.

The past week has been a phenominally dull one in society, considering the time of the year. Not a single large party occurred.

Mrs. Joseph Garneau, Jr., of 3338 Morgan street, entertained a few friends last Wednesday evening. About ten couples were present.

St. Aldemar Commandery, Knight Templars, gave one of their pleasant hops last Wednesday evening, in their hall, on Benton street.

Miss Bennett, of Baltimore, is visiting the family of her uncle, Col. James O. Broadhead, of Lafayette avenue. A party will be given in her honor next week.

The National Guard Cadets will give another one of their pleasant parties next Wednesday evening at Armory Hall. It will be the last but one preceeding Lent.

Mrs. Albert Wood, of Jefferson avenue and Ohio street, is visiting with the family of her brother-in-law, Mr. Spotswood W. Lomax, banker of Fort Worth, Texas.

The marriage of Mr. Geo. H. Platt, of the St. Louis White Lead and Oil Works, and Miss Helene Hogan, of 1341 Garrison avenue, is announced for next Wednesday.

The wedding of Miss Genevieve Shackelford to a gentleman of Shelbyville, Ky., which was to have taken place last Thursday was postponed on account of the illness of the groom.

The particulars of the wedding last Wednesday of Mr. Bernard Pratte Taylor and Miss Julia Darby at the Church of the Immaculate Conception have already been published in full.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Lewis, Jr., of 2601 Pine street, gave a party last Wednesday evening to a number of their young friends. The entertainment was of the most elegant description, but the attendance was not very large.

The report that Mr. Charles S. Warner, of the Mechanic's Bank, and Miss Ada Clegg were soon to be married, is pronounced by both parties to be totally unfounded. They cannot imagine how so groundless a rumor originated.

Mrs. Mafflit, of 1727 Lucas Place, gave a reception last Wednesday evening from four to seven o'clock p. m. A number of married and single ladies were present and a very few gentlemen. The parlors were darkened as usual on such occasions.

Miss Emma L. Buck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Buck, of 2917 Morgan street, was quietly married last Tuesday to Mr. Wm. B. Crossley, of Bound Brook, Conn. The Rev. P. G. Robert officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Crossley left at once for the East.

Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, the poet and author, of Boston, is spending a few days in the city, and stopping at Mr. H. H. Morgan's, on Laclede avenue. Last night Mr. Lathrop gave a "talk" to a small company at Miss Berenice Morrison's residence, 1728 Lucas Place.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. O. Broadhead have issued cards to their young friends for a party next Tuesday evening, January 25th, at their residence on Lafayette avenue, near Thomas street. The hour named is 8 o'clock. It is understood that the party will be a large one.

Company A, of the St. Louis National Guards are arranging to give a complimentary dress drill and hop early next month. It will be the only one of the season given in the regiment except one by Company K, some time since. It will occur about the 14th of February.

The entertainment at the Pickwick last night, by the young people of St. John's Episcopal Church, was quite a society event, and was largely attended by the people of the West End. The drill of the Fan Brigade was given by twelve young ladies. It was a burlesque on a military drill, fans being used instead of muskets.

Mrs. Gerard B. Allen, of 2897 Chestnut street, gave a musicale last Monday evening which was pronounced a most charming entertainment by those who attended. The number present was not large, but the musical selections rendered by the lady and gentlemen guests were of the highest order and proved very entertaining.

The next party of the Assembly will take place at the Lindell Monday evening next. The last party of the season given by the same club will be on the 14th of February. It will be a German of a novel kind, called a "St. Valentine german." Many of the favors will be valentines. This will be the first "german" ever given by the Assembly.

The wedding of Mr. Winthrop D. Chappell and Miss Carrie Garrison, as previously announced, will take place next Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock at St. George's Church. Cards of invitation will be necessary to secure entrance to the church, and the rule of exclusion will be rigidly enforced. There will be six pairs of attendants and four ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Chappell will reside at No. 105 Channing avenue.

Company E, of the Police Reserves, otherwise known as the Mayor's Guards, and Captain Bull's Company have arranged for a grand dress drill and military ball to take place Friday after next (February 4) at the new Liederkranz Hall, on Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue. This hall is unrivaled in its appointments and is as large as the Mercantile Library Hall. The ball will be complimentary to honorary members of the company. Friends of the company can obtain tickets for themselves and ladies from any member.

BELLEVILLE.

Miss Ada Van Cleve has returned from her visit to Cairo.

Misses Susie and Lena Ogle left last Monday for Washington, D. C.

Hon. J. P. Slade and wife, of Springfield, spent a few days in the city last week.

Gen. Wm. H. and Harry Powell and their families have left for Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Jolly Twenty, a social club, has lately been organized. The following were elected officers: C. W. Nilding, president; J. D. Rentchler, vice-president; L. E. Tiemann, treasurer, and George W. Waggoner, secretary. The first ball will be given at City Park on Friday, January 28.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Mrs. Catherine Pheffer, of Illinois avenue, is visiting her daughters at Caseyville.

Miss Lolo Addison, a young lady of Fredrickton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frazer, of the Second Ward.

Married—At the residence of Father O'Holloran, on January 19, Miss Laura Davidson, of Collinsville road, and John Bergin.

Last Saturday evening the employes of the Hezel Milling Company gave a successful ball at Heim's Hall for the benefit of Charles Held, one of their fellow-workmen, who was severely injured by being caught in the machinery some time since.

CHINESE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Annual Entertainment Y. M. C. A.—Report of the Superintendent.

The second annual celebration and exhibition in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association Sunday School was held last evening in the auditorium of the Association Building, Eleventh and Locust streets. Both main floor and galleries were literally packed with those who came to view the exercises. The programme opened and closed with an organ concert by Prof. Hooker, the greater portion being taken up by a stereopticon exhibition. The latter was exceedingly well managed, and each view was greeted with hearty applause; the scenes included various views of Liverpool, London, Paris, Rome, Jerusalem, Palestine and other noted cities and lands. Embraced in a grand tour, the entertainment was highly successful in every way.

The superintendent delivered the following report of the Chinese Sunday-school:

Having been called into the service of God by the Young Men's Christian Association to teach the Chinese, of whom about fifty reside in the city, I make the following report of the work: The Chinese Mission Sunday-school was organized September 3, 1878, by Mr. D. D. Jones, who speaks the language and who came with that intention, bringing credentials from the Chicago Y. M. C. A., he visited them in our city and invited them to come. On the first day there were seven Chinese young men present. After an explanation as to the best methods of the work, Mr. Jones went away, leaving the work in the hands of the association. It has been our desire to teach them to read the Scriptures and we are hopeful that some of them will be missionaries for Christ back to their native land. Our school is now flourishing and we can say we average over one-half of the population. The attendance this year has increased to twenty-seven Chinese young men, an average of eighteen to twenty-one every Sunday. They are bright, intelligent and willing to learn. There has been some hopeful conversions and one worthy of mention is Wong You, who died October 23, 1879. Before his death his desire was to become a Christian. He was baptized and received into the membership of St. John's M. E. Church of this city, and from that church received a Christian burial. The other convert went to Worcester, Mass. We have received letters from him, showing a good growth of grace and an intelligent Christian spirit. He was the means of the conversion of his Sunday School teacher there who is an American. Many visitors and workers are drawn to the rooms by the school so that the told attendance will average 125. The Bible class is held every Sunday at 3 p. m. In connection with the school, in the reading room of the Y. M. C. A., this class is well worth attending and is conducted by Prof. J. Lanius. Many visitors and strangers attend this class.

When we consider the difficulties of the work and its small beginnings we have truly great reason to thank God and take courage in the Chinese mission work.

The Chinese Missionary Sunday School meets every Sunday at 3 p. m. in the reception parlors of the Y. M. C. A. This school differs from all others, inasmuch as each scholar requires a separate teacher, and there need be as many tutors as pupils, the teachers all being lady instructors.

LIST OF TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS.

1. Miss Ada Marvin—Ah Sam.
2. Rosa Foster—Joe Ping.
3. Alice E. Waite—Ah Lee.
4. Marcia Marvin—Ah Cloy.
5. Birdie Allen—Warm Goon.
6. Cornelia Marvin—Ah Why.
7. Emma Cornwall—Ah Si.
8. Julia Crawford—Wong Sin John.
9. Daisy C. Sharp—Mou Lin.
10. Kate Warren—Joe Hong.
11. Cora M. Fowler—Wong Tie.
12. Hattie Grupe—Jew Shong.
13. Allie B. Hunter—Pang Sung.
14. Lizzie Sampson—Pang Wee.
15. Jennie Sampson—Pang Hin.
16. Annie McClennie—Ju Hin.
17. Letitia Stewart—Joe Cann.
18. Minnie L. Russell—Chu Ping.
19. Mollie Blakeley—Ah Yong.
20. Lizzie Worth—Pang Ying.
21. Emma Goete—Ah Goon.
22. Mattie King—Sing Ping.
23. Josie Spencer—Ah John.
24. Flora Mathews—Ah Ping.

Miss Alice E. Waite, Organist and Leader of Singing.

Chas. E. Ford, Superintendent.

PRESENTATION.

A delegation of four Chinese scholars consisting of Chu Ping, Ah Sam, Pang Ying, Wong Sin John, representing the scholars of the Chinese Mission Sunday School called upon their Superintendent, Mr. Charles E. Ford and presented to him an elegant illustrated Bible and a fine silk umbrella. Chu Ping made the presentation speech, a new member of the school from Columbus, O., recently a member of the Oakland Chinese school in California under the charge of Rev. Dr. Johnston.

DINNER ON BOARD.

A New System Inaugurated by the O. and M. Railroad.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company has, with its customary enterprise, inaugurated a new departure in the shape of a dining-room car, which is a genuine piece of art, besides being a new and ingenious source of comfort to the travelers upon the road. A POST-DISPATCH reporter met Mr. Philips, the St. Louis agent of the O. and M., and asked him what the new hotel car was like. "Really," said he, "it is properly a parlor dining car. Hungry travelers will no longer be compelled to telegraph their food at the railway eating-houses, but can now sit at their leisure in a sumptuously furnished apartment and dine to their taste *a la carte*. The car itself is a thing of beauty and richness. The furniture is of the handsomest kind, and everything in and about it is suggestive of comfort and elegance. Its length is that of the ordinary passenger coach, two-thirds of it being occupied as the dining-room. The other third is reserved for pantry and kitchen. The tables are neat and are covered with the most inviting and whitest linen. The usual table silverware is provided, and is of the most approved fashion. Each table is capable of accommodating four persons, but for convenience two only are considered the proper number. A magnificent Brussels carpet covers the entire length of the floor, and rugs of exquisite patterns and workmanship are placed at intervals, to set off the carpet. All the conveniences of a parlor car are also had, and traveling is thus rendered a comfort, instead of a burden. All the appliances and accessories of a first-class culinary department are arranged in the rear, in the most approved and scientific manner. The pantry, too, is complete."

"And what will be the charge?"

"Only seventy-five cents for a meal which is really as good as any that you can get at a hotel. The aim is not to make money but to attract travel. There is only one of these cars now on, which serves four trains, several more will be added very shortly."

The president of the Wisconsin Central road has been arrested on a charge of perjury preferred by the ex-president.

SUPER-IRRIGATION.

It Disbands the Nameless Cooking Club.

How an Aristocratic Organization Was Split Up the Back.

Nobody who did not bear coat armor was admitted within the charmed circle of the late Nameless Cooking Club. It was a little coterie made up of young men and maidens whose blood was Blue, with a big B. In a town where there is more aristocracy to the square inch than can be found anywhere outside of the principality of Monaco, there was no more high-toned organization than the Nameless—nameless now for ever more. To become a member of the Nameless Club one had to have ancestors, one had to belong to a first family, one had to be an out and outer. There was no funny business about the defunct Nameless, it was a serious thing to become a member of it, one immediately felt that one had a stake in the preservation of society, that one had assumed obligations as it were, to give tone to things. Membership in the late lamented Nameless Cooking Club implied a serene consciousness of the finer clay of which one was formed, it also implied a number of other things to numerous to mention. It need only be added that the Nameless was a sort of Holy of Holies, a kind of Nirvana with which, after the blooming aristocrat had passed, peace was to be found. These were the people who used to do this sort of thing—this was the Nameless Cooking Club—Mrs. H. L. Dausman, president; Mrs. Robert W. Goode, secretary; Miss Emily Maffit, vice-president. Nancy Maffit, Clara Bell, Miss Van Studdiford, Lucille Chauvin, Mattie Barrett. Sallie McPheeters, Lottie Turner, Sophie Sloan, Louise Frost, Mrs. John Whittaker, Mrs. F. D. Hirschberg, Mrs. J. L. Patterson, Miss Julia Maffit, Nannie Chouteau, Laura Doan, Julia Shepley, Estelle Dickson, Adele Morrison, Fannie Wickham, Ella Sturgis, Lizzie Sloan, Dorcas Carr, S. C. Cabanne, Chas. C. Maffit, Henry Knapp, Thos. S. Rudd, H. L. Dausman, Chas. M. Switzer, Chas. R. Chambers, C. McKinley, John Whittaker, Jas. L. Patterson, George Loker, Louis Hirschberg, C. D. Colman, John F. Lee, Jr., Frank Iglehart, Chas. Tracy, Arthur Johnson, Augustus Chouteau, R. Harrison, William Wickham, Jno. M. Glover, Percy B. McLaren, Chas B. Greeley, Wm. Price, John Collins, K. D. Mellier, E. B. Johnson, Edward J. Walsh, Sylvester Chouteau, F. D. Hirschberg, Legare Phenix, Arthur Lee, John Kennett and Geo. A. Hynes.

The Nameless Cooking Club is now no more. One more of the bulwarks which polite society had erected between itself and the vulgar plebeian herd has been broken down. How this very unfortunate social catoclysm occurred may be gathered from the ensuing article.

In the first place the Nameless Cooking Club did its cooking vicariously with the assistants of certain kitchen mechanics, who, if not honorary, were certainly indispensible members of the club. It was called a cooking club, because none of the members knew how to cook, just as it was called Nameless because no other name could be suggested for it. It had been in successful operation for two years prior to Monday, January 10, 1881, and would probably have lasted ten years longer into an entirely fresh crop of families, and a brand new aristocracy had it not been that a certain young gentleman, who shall be as nameless as the club itself, and who by the way is at this moment of present speaking the whole Nameless Cooking Club, looked too often on the rosy before indulging in the mazy. On Monday evening, the 10th inst., the Nameless Club met at an aristocratic old mansion on Wash street, and had an aristocratic old time of it all to themselves. One of the gentlemen, his name may be found in the list given above, is noted all over the city for the beauty of his face and form and the vigor of his intellect; he is the Antinous, the Endymion of of polite society in St. Louis. Without him the average of style in this western country would drop several degrees. He is not a bad fellow by any manner of means either, but he had an adventure which utterly disbanded the Nameless. At supper he was not at all dignified, which caused quite a number of the male and female aristocrats gathered around the festal board to look at him askance. It may be regarded as a pointer by the young man taking a shy at high life in St. Louis that the first requisite is dignity, unless one makes a Chinese Joss out of one's self and sits forever with one's hands folded across the pit of one's stomach one cannot get on. Now it was not dignified for this really handsome and good young man of whom this tale is being told to pour three cupfuls of coffee into the one cup which Miss —— held out to him, especially as she had a peculiar colored dress, one with which coffee did not harmonize. Neither was it the proper caper for him to pile a boned turkey, a whole fruit cake, a dish of chicken salad and a bottle of Worcestershire sauce on the plate of Miss ——, merely because she was displaying more appetite than he believed to be warranted by the circumstances. All of these things, be it remarked, were distinctly undignified, and considering the reputation and traditions which the club had to sustain, it is no wonder that the graven images turned their brassy eyes upon him and transfixed him with their brazen glare.

The Nameless Cooking Club is chiefly an organization devoted to on-ing with the dance, but by the the time the rooms were cleared for dancing our hero was conscious of a swimming at the head, and an uncertainty at the feet, which he knew would generate trouble. But in a just cause he did not care for trouble—not the tenth part of one of those counterfeit continental bank notes, which the Federal Government stamped with the words "damnatus est," and which were consequently called "continental damns."

At last he too took part in the bewildering "racket," and in the intricacies of the aforesaid his foot came down with crushing force upon the delicate kid bottine of a young matron, the daughter of the host, who naturally enough voiced a decided expression of pain. Our hero was apparently much struck with the accident, for he began a pious aspiration which broke off short before coming to the pious part of it, thereby leaving upon the feminine mind in the vicinity the impression that he had really meant to say something naughty. The lady remonstrated with him but apparently it was not advice, so much as sympathy that he was looking for, as he requested the aforesaid young matron to close the ivory portals of her speech and bestow upon him that quietness and peace which are really only to be found far from the maddening crowd.

There was a pause in the dance and all eyes concentrated upon the cavalier in the center of the room. The young lady's husband and de facto host of the evening took our hero's arm and led him out into the hallway where he began to give him some more good advice about the evils of intemperance. Unfortunately the words grated upon a sensitive nature and it was made a case of barter in kind on which some fresh points were given on the old saying that while speech may be likened unto silver the only similitude for silence is gold that has been seven times tried in the fire. That was not exactly what was said but it conveys the idea. The debate soon became acrid and personal and it was only after a stormy scene in which the language of the twenty-foot ring was transplanted into the hall that our hero would relax his wild longing for somebody's hair.

The after matter may be imagined. Endymion's resignation was demanded, and refused and consequently all their resignations, leaving him sole and alone the only remaining member of the Nameless Cooking Club. He is at once president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and Board of Directors, he unites in his own handsome personage more functions than any other one man in St. Louis. There is but one historical parallel for his complex character, and that is told in the Ballads, where the sole survior of the Nancy Jane relates how he was the captain bold and the boatswain old and the gunner bright and the midshipmite and the crews of the Nancy Jane—because he had eaten them all.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC CUT.

New and Ugly Features of the Lowering of the Tracks.

The grading down of the railroad tracks has proven more of an undertaking than the city authorities were willing to admit it would be before the work was begun a couple of months ago. The situation is such as will make General Manager Talmage smile when he comes back. He tried to persuade the representatives of the city that it would be better to raise the bridge a little than to lower the tracks and break the grades in the streets above and below for two or three blocks. They thought otherwise and spoke of lowering the tracks in a week and accommodating the cross streets to the grade in a couple of days. It is now some six weeks since the crossings at Noemi and High streets and West Jefferson avenue were fenced off, and they remain in the same condition. The railroad gangs have worked almost constantly through the cold weather, and only two tracks have been laid the length of the cut. The city authorities have done nothing to the bridge since some time in December, and the first step has not been taken toward grading down the streets. Pedestrians can make the crossings at these places, but it is at the risk of considerable peril. A flight of steep steps lets one down into the cut and another climb takes one out on the other side. The cut looks to be quite formidable and it is very evident that High street can not be graded down to the lowered tracks without considerable damage to the property. Indeed one property holder on Gratiot and High has already sued for recompense by reason of the long blockade and further prospective injury. The grade down on the north side will be a steep one in spite of all the city can do and it will be dangerous from the fact that the cars will be almost hidden until they dash past directly in front of teams approaching from either side. At Noemi and West Jefferson avenues the grades down to the tracks will be quite heavy, and there will probably be more suits from aggrieved property-holders. The cut looks a good deal deeper now than it did in the plats, and that the work was a more serious undertaking than was at first generally supposed nobody doubts. There is another thing. People who live in the vicinity have discovered, or imagine they have, that the trains running half underground make a worse disturbance and vastly more disagreeable jarring then when they run on the grade. The signs are still up: "No crossing between Summit avenue and Mercer street," nearly a mile, and they are likely to remain until spring.

ZANINA.

The Hindoo Play and the Nautch Girls at Daly's Theater.

From the New York Sun, 20th.

It is very questionable whether Genee's work is worth the labor, expense, and wealth of ornamentation, in the way of costume and scene, that have been laid out upon it. The plot is so thin, so elaborate, and so slight that it is almost impossible to follow it. Nobody can possible take the least interest in anything so obscure and so inane. Genee has set very pretty music to it. The finale of the first act is an elaborate and excellent piece of work, and in the hands of vocalists the work might succeed, but in those of actors, who are set to the uncongenial task of singing, it is another matter.

Not that Mr. Daly's company is without talent in this direction. It has several accomplished vocalists, among them Mr. Digby Bell, Mr. John Brand, Miss May Fielding and Miss Laura Joyce. But those who sing badly far outnumber those who sing well, and the dialogue is not clever enough to help out the matter. Nor do the Nautch girls, concerning whom public curiosity has been so much excited, redeem the dullness of the entertainment. They certainly do introduce a novel element, and when the dusky men and girls, in their flowing robes, come upon the stage they bring with them the suggestion of a strange far-off people, different from us in every thought, feeling and motion, and a thoroughly foreign atmosphere. The men are jugglers, the girls singers and dancers. The feats of jugglery are accompanied with many ejaculations and explanations in some Hindostanee dialect, but as tricks they are no better, nor even so good, as many of those which our own jugglers are accustomed to perform. The girls were young, but not handsome, and rendered even less so by the jewels or gold ornaments affixed to their upper lips on the left side of the face. They were dressed in silk embroidered trousers reaching to the ankles, and from throat to waist with vests and tunics apparently of the same material. Long gauze veils were wound around their necks and bodies. While the men played a melancholy air, like the moaning of the wind on a sort of mandolin, accompanied by the beating of a rude kind of drum, the four girls went through the slow and curious Nautch dance. This consists of a weaving about of the hands and arms, accompanied by a rythmic and stately motion of the body and feet, the latter being bare. There was not the slightest suggestion of impropriety, either in motion or costume. A ballet dancer of our own stage would consider herself absurdly wrapped up and concealed in so much toggery and as for grace of motion or beauty of pose or elasticity or agility, there is no comparison between the Hindoo dancers and our own. As matter of curiosity, and as an illustration of some of the manners and ways of the antipodes the affair had its interest; but in any other aspect it was exceedingly tame and spiritless.

Local Brevities.

The Committee of Seventy held a meeting with closed doors at the Mercantile Library chess-room last evening.

The insurance men say they will not allow gasoline to be used in houses insured or houses in which the contents are insured.

There is talk among the insurance men of appointing a fire marshal, whose duty it will be to inquire into the cause of every fire.

Last evening Capt. George H. McKenzie, the chess champion, played against twelve men at Washington University, and came out ahead.

A meeting of the Bar Association was held last night. Mr. Eaton reported a number of amendments, which were amended and adopted.

A reception and hop was given at the Planters' House last night by Mr. Joseph Gerardi at which a large number of lady and gentlemen friends were present. An elegant supper was set in the dining hall and partaken of by the participants.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Bath, Me., on Friday evening.

The Illinois Legislature has defeated the bill prohibiting the sale of firearms to minors.

A brewer's collector at Buffalo disappeared with the wife John Ziegler, a restaurant keeper.

The Chilians have defeated the Peruvian army at Miraflores, and Lima is occupied by the victors.

The furious sleet storm sweeping over the East on Friday crippled the telegraph service completely.

Twelve of the Chicago firemen were injured by the falling wall of Meyer's furniture factory and four will not survive.

A disturbance between colored and white people, near Augusta, Arkansas, resulted in the killing of a school teacher, one white and one colored.

A bloody fight occurred in Jackson county, in the mountain district of Kentucky. Two neighboring factions met, and knives and pistols were freely used; several lives in danger.

LEGAL.

Trustees' Sales.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, the Greenleaf Mining Company, by its deed of trust, dated June 24, 1875, and recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Summit county, in the State of Colorado, in book No. 10 of deeds, page 257, did convey to Daniel G. Taylor and the undersigned, as trustees, and to the survivor of them, (the said Taylor and the undersigned) the following described real and personal property, rights and interests, all situate and being in the State of Colorado, viz.: The mining property, situate, lying and being in Spaulding Mining District, in said county of Summit, commencing at a stake located at the head of the pit and at the upper line of claim No. three on Klack Gulch, and running up said gulch the distance of 1,400 feet and in width 100 feet on each side from the center of said gulch.

Also the property commencing at a stake about 100 feet below the cabin formerly occupied by Thomas Klack, and running up a sag where said Klack formerly worked the distance of 500 feet and in width 100 feet on each side of said sag from the center thereof.

Also the property commencing at a point opposite the center of the bridge, crossing at Blue River, at Breckenridge, and running said river 1,000 feet to a stake near the fall of the dam on said river at Breckenridge, and in width from hill to hill on each side of said Blue River.

Also the property following, being a ditch and the right of water thereto, known as Klack's ditch, and conveying water from Blue River to said Klack's Gulch. Also the property commencing at the upper line of Thomas Klack's pre-emption claim, situate and lying in Klack Gulch aforesaid, running up said gulch a distance of 1,400 feet and in width 100 feet on each side of said gulch from the center thereof; all the foregoing being in said mining district and Summit county. Also the following property in said Summit county, commencing at the upper line of pre-emption claim made by A. M. Greenleaf and others, dated July 25, 1870, and recorded in book L, page 257 records of said Summit county and on Klack's Gulch, in said county, and running up said gulch a distance of 3,600 feet at a width of 200 feet on each side of said gulch from the center thereof. Also the following described property, situate, lying and being in Union Patch, in Spaulding Mining District, and said Summit county, being claims Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 on the first tier south of Discovery tier; also claims Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 on the second tier south of Discovery tier, also claims No. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 on the second tier north of Discovery tier, also the undivided one-half of claims Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on the fourth tier south of Discovery tier, also an undivided four-fifth interest of in and to the Cork-screw flume and ditch which carrries water from Stillson's Patch to Union Patch aforesaid. Also the whole of claim No. 6 on the fifth tier south of Discovery tier on the aforesaid Union Patch, the last described property being the same deeded by Mower and Hanlon to A. M. Greenleaf by warranty deed filed for record October 1st, 1870, and recorded in book 8, page 344 of the records of said Summit county. Also all the right, title and interest of the said Greenleaf Mining Company in and to a certain lease, and the right thereunder made by one Edward Meehan to A. M. Greenleaf, which said lease bears date the 1st day of October, 1870, and filed for record in the Recorder's office of said Summit county, in book 8, page 346 of the said record of deeds, which said lease is for the term of 99 years from the 1st day of October, A. D., 1870, and using the right to the use of the water from Blue River Gold Run and Union Trench of ditches after the water has been used as mentioned in said lease. Also the following described property situated on Union Patch aforesaid, to wit: Claims Nos. 3, 4 and 5 west on tier 3 west from Discovery tier, also a ditch and the right of water thereto, conveying water from little lake on Illinois Gulch to Cork-screw Gulch, this being the same property deeded to A. M. Greenleaf by deed and recorded in book 8, page 548, Summit County Records of Deeds. Also the following described property situate, lying and being in Spaulding Mining District, in said county of Summit, commencing at the upper line of pre-emption claim on the Blue River adjoining the northeast claims purchased by A. M. Greenleaf of Thomas Klack. Also claims numbered from 1 to 9 both inclusive, last on first tier north of Discovery tier; also claims 1, 2 and 3 last on second tier north of Discovery tier, in Union Patch aforesaid. And also a ditch commencing at a point about one-fourth of a mile above the building formerly occupied by Whitman and Shollcross, and running down to the Klack claims aforesaid. Above property was deeded by M. and A. Silverthorn to A. M. Greenleaf et al., and recorded in book 8, page 152, of records of deeds of Summit county aforesaid. Also the following described property, to-wit: All the right, title and interest in and to a certain water right and the ground thereafter, and to convey said water from line of the Klack Gulch aforesaid, and which right was first located and pre-empted by A. M. Greenleaf, and the record thereof is recorded in book "L" page 266, of the records of Summit county aforesaid. Also the following described property to-wit: All the ditch and water rights pre-empted by A. M. Greenleaf, July 14, 1871, and recorded in book "L" page 294, in Summit county records. Also all the water in Sawmill Gulch, and the streams running through Jones' and Barnett's pasture, which said waters were pre-empted by A. M. Greenleaf as follows, to-wit: Those of Sawmill Gulch September 15, A. D. 1870, and recorded in book "L" page 228, of records of Summit county aforesaid; those of Jones' and Barnett's pasture September 7, A. D. 1870, and recorded in book "L" page 222, of Summit county records aforesaid; all the foregoing property mentioned in this conveyance being situate in the County of Summit and State of Colorado. Also all the right, title and interest which the party of the first part has or may acquire by virtue of a deed bearing date the 16th day of January, A. D. 1874, between A. M. Greenleaf, of the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, of the first part, and Daniel Dillon, as trustee of the Greenleaf Mining Co. of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, and by said Greenleaf properly signed and acknowledged of, in and to the following described property situate, lying and being in Lomax Gulch, in Spaulding Mining District of Summit and State of Colorado, to-wit: Commencing at a large pine tree upon which is inscribed "Pre-emption by Greenleaf and Jones, June 6, A. D. 1872," located at the mouth of said Lomax Gulch; thence running up said gulch a distance of 2,600 feet and in width 100 feet on each side of the center of said gulch. Also the following side claims on said gulch to-wit: Commencing at the lower line of the above described pre-emption, and thence running up on each side and parallel with the gulch claims the distance of 5,000 feet and in width 100 feet on each side and parallel with the gulch claims the distance of 5,000 feet and in width 100 feet on each side of said gulch from the center thereof. Also the following described property, situate, lying and being in Spaulding Mining District, and said Summit county, being claims Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 on the first tier south of Discovery tier; also claims Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 on the second tier south of Discovery tier, also claims No. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 on the second tier north of Discovery tier, also the undivided one-half of claims Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on the fourth tier south of Discovery tier, also an undivided four-fifth interest of in and to the Cork-screw flume and ditch which carrries water from Stillson's Patch to Union Patch aforesaid. Also the whole of claim No. 6 on the fifth tier south of Discovery tier on the aforesaid Union Patch, the last described property being the same deeded by Mower and Hanlon to A. M. Greenleaf by warranty deed filed for record October 1st, 1870, and recorded in book 8, page 344 of the records of said Summit county. 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Also the following described property, to-wit: All the right, title and interest in and to a certain water right and the ground thereafter, and to convey said water from line of the Klack Gulch aforesaid, and which right was first located and pre-empted by A. M. Greenleaf, and the record thereof is recorded in book "L" page 266, of the records of Summit county aforesaid. Also the following described property to-wit: All the ditch and water rights pre-empted by A. M. Greenleaf, July 14, 1871, and recorded in book "L" page 294, in Summit county records. Also all the water in Sawmill Gulch, and the streams running through Jones' and Barnett's pasture, which said waters were pre-empted by A. M. Greenleaf as follows, to-wit: Those of Sawmill Gulch September 15, A. D. 1870, and recorded in book "L" page 228, of records of Summit county aforesaid; those of Jones' and Barnett's pasture September 7, A. D. 1870, and recorded in book "L" page 222, of Summit county records aforesaid; all the foregoing property mentioned in this conveyance being situate in the County of Summit and State of Colorado. Also all the right, title and interest which the party of the first part has or may acquire by virtue of a deed bearing date the 16th day of January, A. D. 1874, between A. M. Greenleaf, of the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, of the first part, and Daniel Dillon, as trustee of the Greenleaf Mining Co. of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, and by said Greenleaf properly signed and acknowledged of, in and to the following described property situate, lying and being in Lomax Gulch, in Spaulding Mining District of Summit and State of Colorado, to-wit: Commencing at a large pine tree upon which is inscribed "Pre-emption by Greenleaf and Jones, June 6, A. D. 1872," located at the mouth of said Lomax Gulch; thence running up said gulch a distance of 2,600 feet and in width 100 feet on each side of the center of said gulch. Also the following side claims on said gulch to-wit: Commencing at the lower line of the above described pre-emption, and thence running up on each side and parallel with the gulch claims the distance of 5,000 feet and in width 100 feet on each side and parallel with the gulch claims the distance of 5,000 feet and in width 100 feet on each side of said gulch from the center thereof. Also the following described property, situate, lying and being in Union Patch,

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT

GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of **50 Cents**, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Scholten Has one of the largest galleries in the world. No waiting. Prices to suit the Times. 920-922 Olive, Cor. Tenth, St. Louis.

Anthracite Coal.
Best Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, Indiana Block, Big Muddy, Lebanon, Ill., Pittsburg and Blossburg Coals.
JAS. J. SYLVESTER, Agt., 416 Olive Street.

Agency for the Lehigh Valley
Anthracite Coal,
INDIANA BLOCK, CANNEL,
and the best ILLINOIS COALS at the lowest market rates.
THE ST. LOUIS IMPROVED STREET SPRINKLING COMPANY, 722 Olive street.

13 Pounds of brown sugar $1; eleven pounds of clarified sugar $1; teas and coffees ten per cent lower than can be had elsewhere. Ten pounds granulated $1. ST. LOUIS TEA CO., 103 North Fifth street.

Dr. J. Conzelman's Cough Syrup for Coughs, colds, croup and all lung affections is unsurpassed, and for whooping cough the specific cure. Sold by Druggists.

LOCAL NEWS.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN thought Pozzoni's Complexion Powder the best she ever used.

Dr. Whittier, 617 St. Charles St., St. Louis. A regular graduate, oldest office in U. S. for cure of private matters, venereal diseases, etc.

PRIVATE matters skilfully treated and medicine sent to any address. Dr. Dinsbeer, 415 North Seventh street.

DR. E. C. CHASE,
922 Olive street, set of best teeth only $8.

Vienna Zwieback.
Prepared only by Vienna Model Bakery Eighth and Walnut. For sale by all grocers.

ARTISTIC BRASSES.
Rare and beautiful BRASS CANDLESTICKS, TEA KETTLES, TREVIOTS, ANDIRONS, FENDERS and FIRE SETS are now displayed by the Simmons Hardware Co., and those who care to examine them are invited to call.
Importing all foreign goods direct, we save our purchasers all commissions.

Builders' Hardware.
The best assortment and the lowest prices always at Simmons Hardware Co.

Oysters, Little Neck Clams, Meats, Fish, Game and Clam Chowder
are on hand daily at Milford's Elegant Oyster House, 114 North Fifth street. Ladies' Dining Room on second floor now open.

THE Chicago hardline, or bogus butter agent? I. C. Sping, in trying to gain standing for the miserable stuff in this market, makes statements in three of our city papers simultaneously, accusing, insinuating and implicating seriously every butter dealer in St. Louis. As he sees fit to mention my name, and although those statements, if carfully noticed, brand him a liar, I, for one, state they are not only lies, but willful and malicious ones, so far as I am concerned, yet not at all surprising to those who know the man intimately, or that he should resort to such strategy. I handle none but pure butter, which is capable of proof.
WM. N. TIVY,
421 North Second street.

House Furnishing Goods.
Complete stock at very low prices. Simmons' Hardware Company.

Entirely Satisfactory.
The Charter Oak is as near perfection as we ever expect to find a stove. Entirely satisfactory; in short, a perfect success as a first-class cooking stove.

Resolutions of Respect.
A meeting of all the Supervising Principals of the public schools was held in the board room this morning, to take appropriate action in regard to the death of B. F. Hedges, late principal of the Pope School. Appropriate eulogies were passed upon the deceased by friends who had known him since he came to the city. A series of resolutions were drawn up and will be presented to the members of the family of the deceased.

REALLY St. Jacobs Oil is a wonderful remedy, writes Mr. Wm. Reinhardt, Elmore, Wis., for I could mention dozens of cases where it has proved its magical influence. One case in particular I will state: I know a man who suffered with Rheumatism for the last twenty-four years, and of late he could hardly move around. After using a few bottles of St. Jacobs Oil he was entirely cured.

"YOU CAN'T COME IN,"

Is What the St. John's M. E. Church Says to Logan Dameron,

Returning His Money and Refusing to Rent Him a Pew for Worship.

A Sad Personal Quarrel in a Profound Religious Circle.

Mr. Dameron's Uncharitable and Unchristian Attack on Messrs. Sam. Cupples and Dick Scruggs.

Interviews With All Parties Concerned—Impartial Statement of the Facts—A Spicy Epistle.

The old quarrel between Logan D. Dameron and several prominent members of the M. E. Church, South, has broken out again, and promises to be more bitter than heretofore. It will be remembered that Mr. Dameron ceased to be a recognized member of the church about six years ago, and that the unpleasantness then arising was very widely discussed by the newspapers and the public. The quarrel was again reopened in August, 1878, when the depositions were taken in the case of Chambers vs. McAnally and Dameron. Mr. Dameron has always claimed that prominent members of St. John's M. E. Church were the real instigators and prosecutors in these depositions, hinging principally upon the old Robinson-Dameron scandal, which, Mr. Dameron says, had been previously and thoroughly investigated by the church, and all the charges declared groundless. The scandal related to the death of a girl named Robinson, who died at St. Luke's Hospital under most unfortunate circumstances, and with the matter of whose death Mr. Dameron's name was connected. After the taking of the depositions above mentioned, Mr. Dameron states that on what he calls "an indirect request" of Mr. Richard M. Scruggs, he met that gentleman and Mr. Samuel Cupples, in the presence of Captain Nauson, of St. John's Church and Mr. John C. Bull, of Centenary Church. As the result of this interviewed a paper was drawn up recommending that all agitation in regard to these matters should terminate. The agreement was signed by Rev. J. W. Lewis, R. M. Scruggs, A. A. Wallace, Samuel Cupples, Charles R. Lewis, Thomas Rhodus, S. T. Newman, Thomas C. Ready, W. H. Chick, George A. McConnell, A. R. Moore, J. H. Wyeth, R. P. Hanneamp. The following postcript was added:

"As the present pastor of St. John's Church, I concur in the above. J. G. WILSON."

The matter rested here for some time, and everybody thought that the Methodist brethren had buried the hatchet until recently, when the trouble broke out in a fresh spot and now promises to be more bitterly agitated than ever. As long as Rev. Mr. Lewis was pastor of the church the feeling between him and Mr. Dameron was such that the latter kept aloof, regarding Rev. Mr. Lewis as "a bitter and unscrupulous personal enemy, who abused his pastoral prerogatives to drive me from the church by a corrupt and groundless persecution." In pursuance of his desire to rejoin the church, which is one of the wealthiest and most respectable in the city, Mr. Dameron attended the sale of pews held on the 19th day of last October, selected and purchased a pew there and deposited the required advance in money. Within a week he received the following communication:

ST. LOUIS, October 25th, 1880.

Mr. L. D. Dameron,
City.

Dear Sir:

Herewith please find fifteen dollars, amount deposited by you on the evening of bidding off the pews in St. John's M. E. Church, South (25th inst.), the same being returned on account of the Board refusing to confirm the pew to you.

Yours truly,
J. H. WYETH—Sect.

Accompanying the above note and enclosure, was the following:

OFFICE
ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH,
ST. LOUIS, Oct., 28, 1880.

Mr. L. D. Dameron, City.

DEAR SIR—As secretary of St. John's M. E. Church it is my duty to inform you of the adoption of the following resolution by the official board of the church at a meeting held last evening.

WHEREAS, in the calm and mature judgment of the members of this board, the presence of Mr. L. D. Dameron as a pew-holder would prove detrimental to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the church; therefore, be it

Resolved, that pew No. 46 be not confirmed to him, and that he be notified to that effect.

Yours truly,
J. H. WYETH, Secretary.

Naturally surprised, he wrote the pastor, lamenting the fact that he had thus been cut off from communion, stating that spiritual and domestic considerations urged his return to St. John's Church, of which he was one of the founders, and for whose welfare he had constantly labored, watched and prayed. He requested the pastor, as the official board had seen fit to cancel his purchase of a pew, and as he proposed to worship in the church whenever he could conveniently do so, that that gentleman would designate some spot in the audience room where he might stand, during the service. In this communication he speaks as follows of two gentlemen, previously mentioned, as meeting with him and signing the agreement to which allusion was made.

"I hope to go to heaven when I die, and I cannot help wondering, sometimes, whether your friends, 'Sammy and Dick,' will be there, and will guard the entrance, with moneybags in hand, and will say to me, 'If you come in, we go out; we will not allow you a seat here;' and whether the prospect of such a loss might not embarass the Good Shepherd, and cause him to exclaim, 'Stay, Brethren, stay! and for the sake of peace, and because the church triumphant cannot afford to do without your wealth, I will advise that unlucky Dameron to find some other heaven.'"

To this communication Dr. Tudor made no reply, and, as his last resource, Dameron has published an open letter to the members of St. Johns Church, appealing from what he designates "the wrongful, injurious and insulting action of the official board," and asking whether or not "I shall be debarred, by the malevolent feelings of personal enemies, from the common privilege of all men—a seat in the house of God."

The document is written in a spicy narrative style, detailing the whole history of the trouble and alluding in the following epergetic English to the attacks of his opponents:

"But what does the official board mean, when they tell me that my presence 'will be detrimental to the spiritual interests of the church!' If I am as great a sinner as my enemies say, is it not the purpose and meaning of the church to save sinners? or is St. John's Church an exception to the rule of church-life, and intended as the home only of immaculate and impeccable saints? Surely, this is not the construction which the official board intended that its language should bear. Granted, that I am a sinner; still, am I worse than other sinners, to be found even in the official board of St. John's Church? Has my life been more openly and notoriously wicked than theirs? Have I soiled more purity, broken more hearts, desolated more homes, enriched myself by more wrongs and robberies, than the men who accuse and persecute me so bitterly? If I were actually guilty of all the crimes of which their past rage and malice have accused me (and, so help me God, I am not, nor never was, guilty of any one of them), should I be an unmeet companion for men whose late repentance, after a life of open and disgraceful debauchery, can hardly justify such rigor of saintship as excludes another, because he is a sinner, from the common presence and worship of the house of God? Admitting, I say, that I am a sinner, am I worse than other sinners? Am I as wicked, corrupt and malicious, even as the men who thus pursue me with false accusations and persist, in violation of their publicly plighted faith, in excluding me from my natural home in St. John's Church.

Every member of St. John's Church was furnished with two copies of Mr. Dameron's manifesto last Saturday. The quarrel has been the subject of much discussion among church people throughout the city, many of them being inclined to favor Mr. Dameron, but the majority taking the ground that the church authorities were perfectly justifiable in taking the step related. A POST-DISPATCH reporter, desirous of finding out what action would be taken in the matter, called upon several of the parties interested. The first person met was

MR. LOGAN D. DAMERON.

He was sorry that the matter had found its way into the newspapers. He had intended that it should be settled between him and the members of the church. He was very desirous that if the letter be used at all it be printed in full. He had nothing further to say. The letter was his ultimatum. He awaited the action it would call forth.

REV. J. W. LEWIS,

formerly pastor of St. John's M. E. Church, but at present stationed at Centenary M. E. Church, corner Sixteenth and Pine streets, was next seen.

"I have called to see about Mr. Dameron's open letter," said the reporter.

"I have nothing to say about it," replied Mr. Lewis.

"He makes some very bitter reflections upon you."

"I know it. I have read the card."

"You have no desire to make any reply?"

"All I wish to say is that the matters between me and Mr. Dameron have been long since settled by the proper Church Courts. I have nothing more to do with them."

Mr. Lewis absolutely declined to talk about the matter any further, going so far as to refuse to state whether he was pastor of St. John's Church in 1874 or not."

REV. W. V. TUDOR,

the present pastor, was next called upon, but was equally reluctant to speak about the matter.

"Have you anything to say about this card?" he was asked.

"I have nothing to say about it. It is none of my affair."

"The POST-DISPATCH does not wish to use the matter without giving the gentlemen who are mentioned the benefit of a statement."

"Why do you publish it all?"

"Because the public are much interested in the matter. The reporter left Dr. Tudor, finding it useless to question him any further.

DR. J. G. WILSON

was next seen. He received the reporter very courteously, but declined to say one word about the matter. Being told that Mr. Dameron accused him of being one of the parties who had signed an agreement and then broken it, he quietly replied that he had read the card.

"Are its statements fair or otherwise?"

"When the time comes when I think it proper to answer any statements in which my name is used, I will do so in my own way. I have nothing at all to say at present."

MR. SAMUEL CUPPLES

had read the card but was not willing to speak about it. "I was one of the judges in this matter, and it would not be proper for me to come out in an explanation of the sentence."

"But Dameron says he has not had a fair trial."

"Most men who lose in a trial say that. The same statement would be made by every prisoner in the Penitentiary if he were consulted."

"Will any action be taken in regard to the open letter?"

"None is necessary. We will pay no attention to it. The community know the accuser and the accused and will judge rightly between them."

MR. J. H. WYETH,

the Secretary of the church, was also non-committal. The card was unfairly dragged into the matter by several parties who had no connection with it. It was its own answer if read by anybody who understood the state of affairs.

MR. A. E. MOORE,

said there was no necessity for Dameron to stand. He might sit down in one of the best pews in the church if he wanted to attend. The action he complained of was taken by a committee of fifteen disinterested men, who were considering what was best for the interests of the church. It was the result of no spite or malice.

"Is Mr. Dameron a member of your church?"

"No. He was last connected with the Chouteau Avenue Church, but has taken out his letter there and he is now unconnected with any church. If he were a member we could not refuse him a pew. If he or any of his friends wish to visit our church, let them come. They are welcome. But we object to him as a pew holder."

Several other members of the church were consulted but they declined to say much about the matter. They could not speak for the church and did not wish to speak for themselves.

MR. RICHARD M. SCRUGGS

said that he had not read one word of the letter. The reporter volunteered the use of his copy, but Mr. Scruggs declined to accept. He had received the envelope mailed to him by Mr. Dameron, he understood that it contained two copies of the document, but he had not perused the contents. He had nothing to say. He was not even a steward of the church. He had no place in the quarrel.

Save Your Carpets and Children
By buying a fire guard of Simmons' Hardware Company.

Legal Notes.

The Clan-na-Gael Association has filed suit against the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to recover $1,140 upon unpaid scrip.

J. B. Stein brings suit against the Union Depot Company. As an employe at the depot he was engaged in coupling cars, and was severely injured while in the discharge of his duties. He asks $5,000 damages.

Kattie Tailor seeks a decree of divorce from Louis Tailor. A long story of domestic unhappiness is spread over several pages of legal cap. The husband is charged with general bad treatment, unjustifiable jealousy and perpetual persecution of his wife rendering her condition intolerable.

Mathew Strack prays for a decree of divorce from Sybella Strack. The husband makes serious charges against his wife, and states, among other things, that when he married her another husband was living from whom no decree of divorce had been obtained. The allegation of adultery also figures in the petition?

Martin Hanford has filed a damage suit for malicious prosecution against Wm. P. Shinn. He alleges that at the instance of the defendant, he was arrested upon a charge of conspiracy, which reached a trial in the Court of Criminal Correction where the plaintiff was discharged. He wants $5,000 damages. A similar suit was filed by Denis Griffin against the same defendant, asking $5,000 damages.

RIGHT Rev. William Gross, Bishop of Savannah, will deliver a sermon at the Rock Church, on Grand Avenue, at the 10 o'clock high mass to-morrow.

POND'S EXTRACT

Subdues Inflammation, Controls all Hemorrhages, Acute and Chronic, Venous and Mucous.

The Wonder of Healing.

HEYWOOD SMITH, M. D., M. R. C. P., &c., &c., &c., of the Hospital for Women in Soho Square, London, writing to "The Lancet," under date of August 23, 1873, says: "POND'S EXTRACT is a good preparation. I have used it for some time (ten to fifteen minims) with marked benefit in cases of passive uterine hemorrhage."

POND'S EXTRACT.
THE VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER.

DR. ARTHUR GUINNESS, F.R.C.S., of England, says: "I have prescribed POND'S EXTRACT for Hemorrhages of different kinds, for Hemorrhoids, and for affections of the eyes, and also in Rheumatic Inflammatory swelling of the joints, with great success."
Also supported by the following able physicians:

POND'S EXTRACT.
HEALING—COMFORTING.

DR. HERRING, a physician of national reputation, says: "This medicine comprises the virtues of Aconite and Arnica, and contains a tonic property which renders it immensely superior to both."

POND'S EXTRACT.
A RENOWNED MEDICINE.

DR. A. L. SUMNER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes in the *Medical Union:* "Out of 139 cases of Egyptian Ophthalmia (disease of the eye), 150 cases were cured by POND'S EXTRACT."

POND'S EXTRACT.
USED ONCE—USED ALWAYS.

DR. H. G. PRESTON, of Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I know of no remedy so generally useful in a family."

CAUTION.

POND'S EXTRACT is sold *only* in bottles with the name blown in the glass, and our landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper.

☞ It is unsafe to use other articles with our directions. Insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Prices of POND'S EXTRACT, 50c., $1.00 & $1.75.

☞ OUR NEW PAMPHLET WITH HISTORY OF OUR PREPARATIONS, SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
NO. 14 WEST FOURTEENTH ST., N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.

THE POLICE BOARD.

An Outline of the New Policy to Be Pursued.

Recognition of the Church Element—A Crusade on Vice and the Vicious.

On the best of authority a POST-DISPATCH reporter was informed to-day of the policy of the new Police Board. It is the plan to reorganize the department thoroughly, making Captain James McDonough Chief and restoring to him powers which were taken away by the former board. The staff of detectives is to undergo several changes and be put under the immediate direction of Sergeant Chapman, who will be given the position of chief of detectives, an office which has been vacant for several years. War is to be made on the gamblers from the start, and it is confidently declared that there will not be a keno or faro house in operation two weeks hence. Similarly aggressive steps will be taken to suppress other vices, lottery, etc.

The grand jury which Judge Laughlin charged to look into such matters have been giving some attention to the policy of the last Police Board, and find that there has been a great deal of remissness. One of the direct results of the investigation has been the closing of Billy Carroll's dance hall and of Eagan's Canterbury Theater. In their forthcoming report the grand jury will, it is said, urge more aggressiveness against immorality by the police and with this for a text the new board will proceed on a crusade. Just what the attitude will be toward the social evil cannot be foretold; but in a general way the policy will be to concentrate and confine the fallen sisterhood to what are already "burnt districts."

As to gamblers, lottery men, thieves and the hard classes generally, the word is that they must go. The church element is making itself felt in the grand jury room and it proposes to exert direct influence in the policy of the Police Commissioners.

An attempt was made to organize a combination in the new board which would insist on a new Chief of Police, but it fell through, Kinkead preferring to join his forces with Boland, who is in favor of Captain McDonough.

THE MOTION FOR CONTEMPT.

Argument in the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Case.

Argument was had this morning in Circuit Court room No. 4, before Judge Lindley, in the matter of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company, the motion for a rule to show cause why the directors executing a deed of assignment a few days since should not be committed for contempt, assigning property in the hands of a receiver.

Mr. Samuel T. Glover, who represents the Davidson faction addressed the Court in support of the motion and quoted various authorities showing the application of the law in such cases of contempt; the nature of a contempt with reference to the disturbance of property in the hands of an agent of the Court; the rights of a receiver and the protection afforded him by the Court in the exercise of his duty. Mr. Glover contended that the parties who executed the assignment of the Gray faction had committed an act of contempt. They had undertaken to assign the property away; had gone into another division of the court and entered into bonds and in every way had ignored the receiver, flying in the face of the court and its orders through its agent for the protection of the property. They had acted in open defiance of the very orders of the court which they sought in the first instance.

George A. Madill, attorney for Assignee Green and representing the Gray faction, spoke in behalf of the parties who executed the assignment.

Counsel for the directors executing the assignment contended that no contempt had been committed. The receiver was not disturbed in his possession of the property. The assignee would ask when the matters before the court were determined, and the necessity for a receiver in charge no longer existed that the property be turned over to him.

James Anderson, of Keokuk, took the position that the directors assuming to assign the property who were members of a board placed in power by decree. If the Court had committed a fraud upon the company by the conveyance. The Court could not appoint a receiver for the plaintiffs and not for the defendants; it had placed a minority interest in power, and one of the acts committed was an abuse of power.

The court desired the matter to assume such a shape that it could be disposed of at once and for all. It would be well for the rule to show cause to issue in order that the parties could make a return or answer on Monday. The petitioners could then demur and the court would then be in a position to hear the matter finally on Wednesday and Thursday. A decision would issue upon the demurrer. The order upon the parties to file a return therefore issued.

THE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE

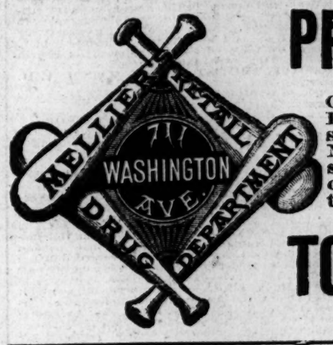
Generally a Just One.

We have tendered our wares to the people of St. Louis. They have bought and worn an immense quantity of our garments, and they render us the unqualified praise of saying that, by all odds, the clothing we furnish them is the best ever offered in this market. Nothing but the choicest fabrics, made up in the most artistic manner, will satisfy us, and our Motto shall continue to be, as it has been,

EXCELSIOR!

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.,

N. E. COR. FIFTH AND PINE.



PRESCRIPTIONS.

Our facilities for Retailing Pure Drugs and Fine Fancy Goods are superior to any House in the West. No other establishment carries such a large and varied stock, and our patrons attest the fact that they save from 25 to 50 per cent.

TOILET ARTICLES

BELLEVILLE.

The collections of the Sheriff for the week ending January 22 amounted to $3,452 61.

Joseph Shulte was arraigned before one of the justices this morning for disturbing the peace. He was assessed $3 and costs.

Extensive preparations have been made to celebrate the eight anniversary of the Liederkranz Society at the City Park Hall to-night.

Henry Rutter, of the firm of Rutter & Wehmeyer, while walking on the public square in front of the Court-house this morning slipped and fell, breaking his wrist.

At the meeting of the Baptist Church congregation held at Bethel Church, Rev. Mr. Anderick was unanimously chosen as their pastor for the ensuing year.

The contract for pauper supplies for the year 1881 has been awarded as follows: For beef and meats to J. Rischof, groceries to Valentine Reuterman and for coffins to Peter Fohr.

The Bowman & Bleyer Company.
The business of Bowman & Bleyer having been settled, the assets have been transferred and conveyed to the Bowman & Bleyer Distilling Company. This company has been organized with a paid-up capital of $50,000 and the facilities for meeting the wants of the trade much increased. The business is very extensive and the company embarks in a prosperous enterprise.

Sessinghaus-Frost.
An answer by Congressman Frost to the notice of contest served upon him by Gus. Sessinghaus has been furnished the contestant by Donovan & Conroy. It denies the allegations of fraud practised in the interest of the Congressman, and charges acts of bribery committed at the polls in the interest of the Republican candidate.

No Meeting.
A special meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was called for 11 a. m. to-day, but Judge Finney was the only man that put in an appearance and no meeting was held.

PUZZLERS' PACKET.

[All communications for this department should be headed "For the Puzzlers' Packet," and addressed to W. H. Eastman, Auburn, Me.]

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of twenty-five letters.
My 4, 5, 3, 11, is a flower.
My 7, 19, 21, 18, 14, 6, 2, 13 is to suppose.
My 1, 12, 25, 22 is an insect.
My 16, 17, 9, 5, 20 is custom.
My 15, 21, 10, 8, 16 is affright.
My 25, 21 is in like manner.
My whole is the name of an author and one of his works. C. A. A.

RIDDLE.

A strange, rough thing by the road-side
You do not care to meet,
Awearing a thorny armor
Round a purple blossom sweet.

Yet away across the ocean,
In a misty mountain land,
They stamped my uncouth figure
On their ancient kingly band.

They wove me oft with heather,
In the dear home of romance,
And they twined me long ago
With the lily-badge of France.

Down swooped the English dragon,
My royal lady fell,
And I drooped beneath the harrow,
As English annals tell.

DECAPITATION.

1. Behead an article of clothing and leave an animal.
2. Behead to cry and leave a useful tool.
3. Behead a basket and leave a dance; behead again and leave a fish.
4. Behead a household article and leave competent.
5. Behead a time piece and leave to secure.
6. Behead part of a tree and leave a kind of Vessel. C. A. A.

WORD SQUARE.

1. Renown.
2. To aid.
3. To fall in with.
4. A feminine name.

STELLA.

(Answers in two weeks.)

Answers for January 6.

LITERARY ENIGMAS.—Bubbles we earn with a whole soul's tasking,
'Tis heaven alone is given away;
'Tis only God may be had for the asking.

WORD BI-SECTIONS.—1. Snow-ball. 2. Landmark. 3. Me-an. 4. Pit-saw.

A MIXTURE.—Symposium.

CRYPTOGRAM.—The lost jewel will always be a jewel; but the one who has lost it—well may he weep.

ACROSTICAL AMPUTATIONS.—
S pea K
A gap E
G rap E
E ate N

PRIZE.

A volume of poems will be given for the best original puzzle, accompanied by a correct solution, furnished for this department during the month of January. Unless otherwise requested, all worthy puzzles put in competition will be retained for use in the department.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS

Sleep, Appetite and Strength

Return when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is systematically used by a bilious dyspeptic sufferer. Moreover, since the brain sympathizes closely with the stomach and its associate organs, the liver and the bowels, as their derangement is rectified by the action of the Bitters, mental despondency produced by that derangement disappears.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

RUPTURE CURED!

Over 300 Cases.

During the last five months 300 patients received treatment at the Vienna Institute for the cure of Hernia, 113 Washington avenue, this city. Of this number 282 are now cured. Thirty-eight extreme cases will be cured in a few months.

When it is remembered that in the above is represented every variety of Ruptures and ages, from mere infants to the advanced age of 80 years, and Ruptures of a few months to those of 45 years standing, some idea of the success we have attained in the treatment of this addiction may be realized. We have in every case given our patients a written guarantee or contract to cure them in a specified time or return the fee paid. In each and every case the patients were cured before the expiration of the allotted time.

Should any of our patients find this statement incorrect, they are at liberty to make it known at our expense through the columns of this paper.

The Vienna Institute is permanently established in this city. Our method of treating Hernia or Rupture is based upon scientific and rational principles, which any person of intelligence can comprehend. It is not a surgical operation. The mechanic or laborer can continue his occupation while under treatment.

Those that desire to be cured should avail themselves of the winter season, as Rupture is more readily cured in cold than hot weather.

Persons from the country can receive treatment and return same day.

For information address F. T. Smythe, M. D., Secretary, with stamp for reply.

F. F. SMITH, M. D., President.

REFERENCE:

Joseph Stark, Carlyle, Ill., ruptured thirty-three years; cured in three months.
M. Kern, 1216 Elliott avenue, ruptured thirty years; cured in three months.
R. G. Meier, 508 North Fifth street, ruptured five years; cured in two months.
Frank Schmidt, 1312 North Eleventh street, ruptured twenty-two years; under treatment.
Those who desire to see the actual application of our method can call upon Mr. Schmidt.

LODGE NOTICES.

ASYLUM ST. ALDEMAR COMMANDERY NO. 18, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. Attention, Sir Knights!

You are hereby ordered to assemble in full dress uniform at the Asylum (southwest corner Broadway and Benton street) on Saturday, 22nd inst., at 12:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late frater Sir Knight, Benj. F. Hedges.

The Commandery will leave Asylum at 1 o'clock sharp, thence to late residence of deceased (2812 Locust street) and Pilgrim Congregational Church.

Sir Knights of St. Louis No. 1, Ivanhoe No. 8, Ascalon No. 16 and other visiting Knights are courteously invited to attend, and, if not convenient to meet with us at the Asylum, are requested to fall in line at Twenty-seventh and Locust streets.

By order, MILTON H. WASH, Eminent Commander.

Attest: JAMES BAILEY, Recorder.

LEGAL.

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1881, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and William A. Morris, Edward B. Sayers, Bernard J. Reilly and M. L. Kelley, are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:

A lot of ground in block No. 2232 of said city of St. Louis and in block 7 of the city commons of St. Louis, having 30 feet on California avenue by 165 4-12 feet in depth, bounded north by Frank et al., east by California avenue, south by Rurtcebom and west by Reilley.

And I will, on
WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1881,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, or so much thereof as will satisfy said execution and costs.

ISAAC M. MASON,
Sheriff City St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo., January 20, 1881. 5A

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1881, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, collector of the city of St. Louis in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Esther D. Wright, Thomas Wright and Mary Ann Hill are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:

No. 1. A lot in city block No. 1885 on Grand avenue, being 25 feet in front or width and 120 feet in depth, and being lot 14, in block 17, in Page's second western addition to said city.

No. 2. A lot in city block No. 1885 on Grand avenue, being 25 feet in front or width and 120 feet in depth, and being lot 15, in block 17, in Page's second western addition to said city.

And I will, on
WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1881,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, or so much thereof as will satisfy said execution and costs.

ISAAC M. MASON,
Sheriff City St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo., January 20, 1881. 6A

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1881, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, collector of the city of St. Louis in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and John B. Burton, is defendant, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:

Lots numbered 34, 35 and 36 in block No. 17 of Labadie's and Lynch's addition to the city of St. Louis, each having 25 feet front on Rappahannock street by a depth of 155 4-12 feet, that is to say said 3 lots have an aggregate front of 75 feet on Rappahannock street by a depth of 155 4-12 feet.

And I will, on
WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1881,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, or so much thereof as will satisfy said execution and costs.

ISAAC M. MASON,
Sheriff City St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo., January 20, 1881. 7A

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1881, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, collector of the city of St. Louis in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Mary Ann Urio is defendant, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:

2. The east half of lot No. 17, Maguire's addition to the city of St. Louis, city block No. 2136, and the west half of lot No. 18 of said addition and city block, each of said lots fronting 25 feet on Wellington street by a depth each of 136 3-12 feet.

3. Lots Nos. 25 and 26 of Maguire's second addition to the city of St. Louis, said lot No. 25 fronting 37 feet on Ohio avenue by a depth of 120 feet, and said lot No. 26 fronting 25 feet on Ohio avenue by a depth each of 120 feet.

And I will, on
WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1881,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, or so much thereof as will satisfy said execution and costs.

ISAAC M. MASON,
Sheriff City St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo., January 20, 1881. 8A

Administrators' Notices.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE OF LETTERS.—In re estate of John Harrington, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have taken charge of the estate of

JOHN HARRINGTON,

deceased, and that I did so on the 1st day of December, 1880, for the purpose of administering on the same.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

MARTROM D. LEWIS,
Public Administrator for the City of St. Louis.
Office, N. W. Cor. Sixth and Locust sts., Ins. Building.
St. Louis, Mo., December 31, 1880. 25W

ESTATE of Enoch M. Withers, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of

ENOCH M. WITHERS,

deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 29th day of December, 1880.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

Dated this 30th day of December, 1880.
EDWIN S. PIKE,
Executor.
18W

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE OF LETTERS.—In re estate of Wm. H. Collett, deceased.—Notice is hereby given I have taken charge of the estate of

WILLIAM H COLLETT,

deceased, and that I did so on the 6th day of December, 1880, for the purpose of administering on the same.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

MARTROM D. LEWIS,
Public Administrator City of St. Louis.
Office, Room 10, 2d Floor, Ins. Building, N. W. Cor. Sixth and Locust streets.
St. Louis, Mo., December 31, 1880. 24W

PARTNERSHIP ESTATE of David Nicholson.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day given bond as required by law in the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, as surviving partner of the late firm of

DAVID NICHOLSON,

which was composed of David Nicholson, now deceased, and the undersigned Peter Nicholson.

All persons having claims against said partnership estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year after the date of said qualification, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1880.
PETER NICHOLSON,
Surviving Partner.
22W

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors and all others interested in the estate of

JOSIAH P. SHEPARD,

deceased, that I, the undersigned administrator of said estate, intend to make final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of St. Louis City, to be held at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of March next, 1881.

JOSIAH ALKIRE,
Administrator of Chas. P. Shepard, deceased.
St. Louis, January 10, 1881. 84W

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors and all others interested in the estate of

GEORGE L. STANSBURY,

deceased, that I, the undersigned, executrix of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof, at the next term of the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house, in said city, on the first Monday of March next, 1881.

LUCRETIA STANSBURY,
Executrix of estate of George L. Stansbury, deceased.
St. Louis, January 10, 1881. 82w

IN THE MATTER ASSIGNMENT OF Appleton, Noyes & Maude. Notice is hereby given that Ethan A. Hitchcock, assignee of Appleton, Noyes & Maude, has filed and exhibited to the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, a statement of the accounts of his trust, to the December term, 1880, of said court, together with proper vouchers, and that said accounts will be allowed by said court, in room No. 3, on Monday, the 31st day of January, 1881, unless good cause to the contrary be shown.

CHARLES F. VOGEL,
Clerk Circuit Court, City of St. Louis.
E. T. ALLEN, 421 Olive. 17W

LEGAL.

Administrators' Notices.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of

ANNE HAMILL,

deceased, that I, the undersigned executor of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of St. Louis City, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday in March next.

GEO. ROGERS.
Executor of Anne Hamill, deceased.
St. Louis, Mo., December 29, 1880. 9W

ESTATE of Charles Schmidt, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of

CHARLES SCHMIDT,

deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 11th day of December, 1880.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1880.
HERMAN SCHMIDT.
Administrator.
81R

ESTATE of Jacob Stahl, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of

JACOB STAHL,

deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 3d day of January, 1881.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1881.
GUSTAV LUDWIG.
Executor of Jacob Stahl, deceased.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE OF LETTERS.—In re estate of Eva Schwoeri, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have taken charge of the estate of

EVA SCHWOERI,

deceased, and that I did so on the 10th day of December, 1880, for the purpose of administering on the same.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the executor within one year after the date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of said letters they will be forever barred.

MARTROM D. LEWIS,
Public Administrator City of St. Louis.
Office, Room 10, 2d Floor, Ins. Building, N.W.Cor. Sixth and Locust streets.
St. Louis, Mo., December 31, 1880. 23W

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE OF LETTERS.—In re estate of Catharine Goldbeck, alias Goldback, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have taken charge of the estate of

CATHARINE GOLDBECK,

alias Goldback, deceased, and that I did so on the 13th day of December, 1880, for the purpose of administering on the same.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

MARTROM D. LEWIS,
Public Administrator City of St. Louis.
Office, Room 10, 2d Floor, Ins. Building, N.W.Cor. Sixth and Locust streets.
St. Louis, Mo., December 31, 1880. 22W

ESTATE of John D. Hogenkamp, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration c. t. a. on the estate of

JOHN D. HOGENKAMP,

deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 7th day of December, 1880.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1881.
HENRY BERGHOEFER.
Administrator.
69W

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE OF LETTERS.—In re estate of Joseph H. Webster, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have taken charge of the estate of

JOSEPH H. WEBSTER,

deceased, and that I did so on the 31st day of November, 1880, for the purpose of administering on the same, and that I did so under an order of the Probate Court.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

MARTROM D. LEWIS,
Public Administrator for the City of St. Louis.
Office, N. W. Cor. Sixth and Locust sts., Ins. Building.
St. Louis, Mo., December 31, 1880. 27W

ESTATE of James Gray, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of

JAMES GRAY,

deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 6th day of January, 1881.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1881.
JAMES P. GRAY,
Administrator.
67W

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of

GEORGE K BUDD,

deceased, that I, the undersigned executrix of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of March next, 1881.

REBECCA P. BUDD,
Executrix of estate of George K. Budd, deceased.
St. Louis, January 7, 1881. 68W

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE OF LETTERS.—In re estate of Thomas Conroy, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have taken charge of the estate of

THOMAS CONROY,

deceased, and that I did so on the 22d day of December, 1880, for the purpose of administering on the same.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

MARTROM D. LEWIS,
Public Administrator City of St. Louis.
Office, Room 10, 2d Floor, Ins. Building, N.W. Cor. Sixth and Locust streets.
St. Louis, Mo., December 31, 1880. 21W

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE OF LETTERS.—In re estate of Joseph Seligman, deceased. Notice is hereby given that I have taken charge of the estate of

JOSEPH SELEGMAN,

deceased, and that I did so on the 24th day of December, 1880, for the purpose of administering on the same, and that I did so under orders of the Probate Court for the city of St. Louis, on petition of Missouri creditors.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

MARTROM D. LEWIS,
Public Administrator for the city of St. Louis,
Office, N.W. Cor. Sixth and Locust Sts., Ins. Building.
St. Louis, Mo., December 31, 1880. 20W

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of

JOHN H. NABERHAUS,

deceased, that I, the undersigned administrator of said estate, intend to make final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday in March, 1881.

JOHN J. OSTERMANN,
Administrator of J. H. Naberhaus, deceased.
St. Louis, January 3, 1880. 19W

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE OF LETTERS.—In re estate of Lewis Clark, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have taken charge of the estate of

LEWIS CLARK,

deceased, and that I did so on the 1st day of December, 1880, for the purpose of administering on the same.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

MARTROM D. LEWIS,
Public Administrator City of St. Louis,
Office, Room 10, 2d floor, Ins. Building, N. W. Cor. Sixth and Locust streets.
St. Louis, Mo., December 31, 1880. 26W

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of

JOHANNES HECKMANN,

deceased, that I, the undersigned executor of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, to be holden in said city on the first Monday in March, 1881.

JOHN B. SCHILLING,
Executor of Johannes Heckmann, deceased.
St. Louis, January 4, 1881. 20W

LEGAL.

Trustees' Sales.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF ACCOUNTS AND Claims.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned receiver, in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, state of Missouri, made on the 11th day of January, 1881, in the case of Samuel Traub et al. vs. Alice C. Fisher et al. No. 52,512 of said court, will, on

TUESDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1881, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of said day, sell at public vendue or outcry, for cash, at the east front door of the court-house, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., the following accounts and claims against the following parties, to-wit:

Mrs. Lizzie Parker, Lebanon, Ill., $359 68.
Dr. J. B. Johnson, city, $ 50.
Mrs. W. A. Parker, Mansfield, Mo. $21 40.
Mrs. M. J. Fenton, Rolla, Mo. 62c.
Mrs. S. R. Hopper, Fairfield, Ill., $18 89.
Mrs. S. W. Foote, Mattoon, Ill., $7 25.
Mrs. Lizzie Gill, city, $3 35.
Veatch & Gordon, Keysville, Mo., $95 97.
Mrs. M. F. Price, Lexington, Mo., $14 50.
Mrs. T. W. Gandolfe, city, $40 48.
Mrs. A. Downer, East St. Louis, Ill., $29 81.
Mrs. Ross, Gloucestor C. H., Va., $147 45.
F. H. Wood, city, $2 25.
E. D. Hoag, city, $8.
Mrs. J. Graff, city, $6 55.
J. B. Smith, city, $3.
Miss L. Neeley & Co., Batesville, Ark., $1 05.
Miss J. A. Dryden, Jefferson City, Mo., $30 82.
Miss L. Neeley, Ottawa, Kas., $302 27.
Moore & Fishback, Carlinville, Ill., $61 69.
Mrs. S. A. Hume, Columbia, Mo., $175 75.
Miss Jennie Ellis, Chesterfield, Ill., $83 25.
Mrs. A. C. Barney, Hot Springs, Ark., $36 73.
Miss Emma Weber, Staunton, Ill., $19 39.
Mrs. E. A. Neely, Pacific, Mo., $196 72.
Mrs. S. Casey, Potosi, Mo., $92 10.
Miss A. Crossman, Fayetteville, Ill., $97 76.
Mrs. R. E. Guy, Paynesville, Mo., $107 48.
Mrs. F. Mitchell, Marion, Ill., $112 25.
Mrs. Z. Brooks, Evansville, Mo., 80.
Mrs. P. E. Shackelford, Mexico, Mo., $141 93.
Mrs. E. L. Albright, Howard, Kans., $46 15.
Mary Bauer, Fulton, Mo., $261 58.
Mrs. Ann Menefee, Parry, Mo., $1 21.
E. Williams, Fulton, Mo., 50c.
Carrie Bilger, Fulton, Mo., $30 40.
Mrs. A. C. Featherly, Upper Alton, Ill., $112 33.
Mrs. M. S. Nichols, Fulton, Mo., $45 37.
Mrs. Barbee, Warrensburg, Mo., $75 24.
Miss M. E. Via, Salisbury, Mo., $68 37.
Mrs M. A. Simpson, Boonville, Mo., $20 42.
Mrs. Nora Hollingsworth, Boonville, Mo., $39 46.
Miss Mary Nolan, Leadville, Col., $908 42.
Mrs. L. E. Kountz, Boonville, Mo., $43 55.
Mrs. P. A. Swicher, Morrisonville, Ill., $57 15.
Mrs. M. E. Rose, Albuquerque, N. M., $293 59.
Mrs. M. E. Belly, Appleton city, Mo., $48 45.
Miss Nora Rice, Sarcoxie, Mo., $16 13.
Miss Minnie Leucke, St. Genevieve, Mo., $9 31.
Mrs. H. C. McCormack, Pueblo, Col., $72 18.
Mrs. S. Robinson, Moberly, Mo., $7 65.

Also a judgment before Justice John M. Young against Isaac H. McKee for $26 25 interest and costs.

D. A. JAMISON,
Receiver in said cause.
St. Louis, January 13, 1881. 3X

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution and decree issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1881, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein Robert M. Bevin, James T. Bevin, Mary Alice Bevin, Eliza A. Jackson, formerly Eliza A. Bevin, and wife of Robert A. Jackson, and Robert A. Jackson, heirs of Wm. T. Bevin, deceased, are plaintiffs, and Robert W. Bowman and Thomas Ward and Thomas McManus are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate and all the right, title and interests of the plaintiffs therein, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of and described in said execution and decree as follows, to-wit:

A certain piece or parcel of land situate in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, beginning at a point on the south front line of Chestnut street, distant eastwardly one hundred and sixty-nine (169) feet from the intersection of said south line with the east line of Twenty-first street, thence westwardly along said south line fifty-six (56) feet and four (4) inches, thence southwardly and parallel with Twenty-first street seventy-three (73) feet and one and one-half (1½) inches to an alley, thence eastwardly along the north line of said alley fifty-six(56) feet and four (4) inches, thence northwardly with the same parallel as before seventy-three (73) feet and five and one-half (5½) inches to the point of beginning, bounded on the north by Chestnut street, on the south by said alley, on the east by property lately belonging to James H. Lucas, deceased, and on the west by Charles H. Turner.

And I will, on
SATURDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF JANUARY 1881,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property and all of said plaintiffs' interests therein, charged with said lien herein, to satisfy said execution and costs.

ISAAC M. MASON,
Sheriff of the City of St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., January 4, 1881. 24W

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February Term, 1881, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Henry Stagg, John H. Tracy, the Central Savings Bank, a corporation, Michael H. Phelan, assignee in bankruptcy of the Central Savings Bank, S. D. Porter, trustee, Moses S. Forbes, E. O'Neil, cestui que trust, Hannah Stagg, wife of Henry Stagg, Charles H. Davis cestui que trust and E. E. Squier, are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:

Number 2. Two lots in city block No. 2293 on Finney avenue, each being 30 feet in front or width, and 150 feet in depth, and being respectively lots 16 and 17 in survey No. 1583.

Number 3. Two lots or parcels of land in city block No. 2294 on Cook avenue, each being 100 feet in front or width and 165 feet in depth, and being respectively (the one) lots 17, 18, 19 and 20, and the other, lots 22, 23, 24 and 21 in survey No. 1561.

Number 4. Two lots on Julia avenue, each lot being 50 feet in front or width and 128 feet in depth, and being lots 1 and 8 respectively in block 13 of the White Place addition to said city.

Number 5. Six lots on Julia avenue, each being 50 feet in front or width and 128 feet in depth, and being lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 respectively in block 13 of the White Place addition to said city.

Number 6. Four lots in city block No. 2294 on Page avenue, each being 25 feet in front or width and 165 feet in depth, being lots 13, 14, 15 and 16 respectively in survey No. 1561.

And I will, on
SATURDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1881,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, or so much thereof as will satisfy said execution and costs.

ISAAC M. MASON,
Sheriff City St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo., January 4, 1881. 26W

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a general and special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1881, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of J. M. Bauer and Edward P. Johnson, receivers of the South St. Louis Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company to the use of W. F. McEntire, assignee, and against John Nash, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and described in said execution as follows: Buildings and real estate in plaintiff's petition described as follows, to-wit:

Two-story brick building with basement; also two-story frame building adjoining on the west side of brick building, all situate on a lot in city block number 595 of the city of St. Louis and said State aforesaid, having a front of twenty-five feet on the west line of Seventeenth street by a depth of 125 feet, bounded north by James Clemens, and south by Delaby.

And I will on
TUESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1881,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

ISAAC M. MASON,
Sheriff of the City of St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., January 13, 1881. 13X

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February Term, 1881, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Esther D. Wright, Thomas Wright and Mary Ann Hill are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:

No. 1. Lots 1 and 8, in block 13, in White Place addition, having each a front width of 66 feet on Julia avenue, by a depth or length each of 128 feet.

Number 2. Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, in block 13 in White Place addition, having each a front width of 50 feet on Julia avenue by a depth or length of 128 feet each.

Number 3. Lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, in city block 2294, having each a front width of 25 feet on Cook avenue by a depth or length each of 165 feet.

Number 5. Lots 16 and 17 in city block 2293, having each a front width of 30 feet on Finney avenue by a depth or length each of 150 feet.

Number 9. Lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, in city block 2294, having each a front width of 25 feet on Page avenue by a depth or length of 165 feet each.

And I will, on
SATURDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1881,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, or so much thereof as will satisfy said execution and costs.

ISAAC M. MASON,
Sheriff City St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo., January 4, 1881. 25W

LEGAL.

Trustees' Sales.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of a certain deed of trust executed by John G. Shelton and Mary W. Shelton, dated the 26th day of November, 1877, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the county (now city) of St. Louis, State of Missouri, in book 510, page 306, the undersigned trustee will, on

FRIDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1881, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. on said day, on account of the non-payment of the notes described in said deed of trust, and at the request of the owner and holder of said notes, at the east front door of the Court-house in the said city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, expose to sale, for cash, at public vendue or outcry, for the purposes mentioned in said deed of trust, the following described real estate, situated in P. M. Dillon's third addition to the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, being lots numbered twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23) of block number one (1) and 2 in Block No. 5 on Cooper street and Market street and Chouteau avenue subdivision of the August Chouteau tract according to a plat of said subdivision recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis, said lots fronting together sixty feet and six inches (60 ft. 6 in.) on Cooper street and Market being one hundred and thirty-five feet deep along the west line of Theresa avenue, to an alley 25 feet wide, which conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain notes therein described; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the principal note and interest thereon, which has long since become due and remains unpaid; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and under the provisions of said deed I, the undersigned, having been appointed trustee by the honorable Circuit Court of the city of St. Louis in place of Edward C. Kehr, the original trustee, who refused to act, and by reason of the refusal to act of the sheriffs of the city and county of St. Louis, Mo., I will offer the said property for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, Mo., on the

SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1881,
between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. for the purposes of said trust.

HENRY HIEMENZ, JR.,
Trustee.
St. Louis, January 12, 1881. 99W

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, William Ludewig and Caroline Ludewig, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, dated April 13, 1876, and recorded on page 27 of book 549, of the records of the Recorder of Deeds for the County (now city) of St. Louis, did convey to the undersigned, as trustee, the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the City (late the city and county) of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, to-wit: The following described lot of ground with the improvements thereon, to-wit: Lot number 180, on the ninety-nine of Julia C. Soulard's Third Addition, being (60) sixty feet front on Rossetti street and running eastwardly with the same width with Market lane, now Julia street, to a ten-foot alley; said lot bounded southwardly by said Julia street, westwardly by Rossetti street, northwardly by said alley and north by other owners; which said conveyance was made to the undersigned in trust to secure the payment of a certain negotiable promisory note and interest thereon in said deed more particularly described, and whereas it now appears that default has been made in the payment of said note and that the interest on said note should be paid annually, and that the failure to pay said interest when due and payable, should cause the principal to become immediately due and payable, though not then due by the terms, tenor or effect thereof, and the said William Ludewig has wholly failed and neglected to pay said interest and the same with the principal of said note remaining due and unpaid. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that at the request of the legal holder and owner of said note, and in pursuance of the conditions contained in said deed of trust, I the undersigned trustee in said deed will, on

MONDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D., 1881,
between the hours of nine o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of said day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in St. Louis, Mo., proceed to sell the property herein before described, at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said note with the interest accrued thereon, and the costs and expenses of executing said trust.

WILLIAM MUELLER, as Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., January 12, 1881. 91W

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Theodore M. Hunt and Annie M., his wife, by their deed of trust dated November 14, A. D. 1874, and recorded in book 511, page 242 of the Recorder's office for the county (now city) of St. Louis, State of Missouri, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, to-wit:

The east half of the northeast quarter of section seven in township forty-three (43), range three (3) east, as per survey of the United States made and recorded of John Watkins' survey of 7050 arpents, number 3064, as appears of record in the Land Office, containing eighty (80) acres, and being a part of the same property acquired by said Hunt of George B. Taylor and wife by deed recorded in book 469, page 85, of the St. Louis county, now city, records. Also the west half of the northeast quarter of section seven (7), in township forty-three (43), north range three (3) east of the fifth principal meridian; said tract being bounded north by the dividing line between said section seven and section six in said township and range, east by a line north and south dividing said tract hereby conveyed from the east half of said north east quarter of said section seven (which east half is supposed to be land of Taylor) west by a north and south line dividing the east half of said section seven from the west half of said section 7, and south partly by an east and west line between the northern and southern half of said section seven, and partly by the Meramec River said tract hereby conveyed, containing eighty (80) acres more or less which conveyance was made to the undersigned in trust, to secure the payment of certain negotiable promissory notes in said deed more particularly described; and whereas several of said notes have became due and remain unpaid, now therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and under the provisions of said deed of trust, the undersigned will offer said real estate for sale, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the east front door of the Court-house, in said city of St. Louis, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, A. D. 1881,
for the purpose of said trust.

BERNARD J. REILLY, Trustee.
St. Louis, Jan. 12th, 1881. 98W

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas John Paul and John B. Heverling, composing the firm of John B. Heverling & Co., by their certain deed of trust dated the 25th day of October 1878, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, in book 622, page 180, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described lease hold estate, situate, lying and being in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, to-wit: The unexpired term of lease on a certain piece of ground and the improvements thereon, bounded west by De Kalb street, north by North Tenth Tradeau street, east by Koscinsko street, and south by South Tradeau street, said lease being given by Philip Schneider to J. B. Heverling, dated June 3rd, 1879, and recorded in said Recorder's office in book 610, page 482, with all the rights and privileges in said lease, and with all the improvements on said property described therein. Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure Henry Ziegenhein the payment of one promissory note, in said deed of trust described; and whereas default was made in the payment of said note and the same remains unpaid; Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in pursuance of the conditions contained in said deed of trust, I the undersigned trustee in said deed will, on

MONDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D., 1881,
between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, proceed to sell the above described property at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said note and expenses of executing this trust.

JOHN A. J. ARNOLD, Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., January 13th, 1881. 9X

LEGAL.

Trustees' Sales.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of a certain deed of trust executed by John G. Shelton and Mary W. Shelton, dated the 26th day of November, 1877, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, Mo., in book 512, at page 553, conveyed to Edward C. Kehr, trustee, the following described real estate lying and being situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri and being lots No. 1 and 2 in Block No. 5 on Cooper Market street and Chouteau avenue subdivision of the August Chouteau tract according to a plat of said subdivision recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis, said lots fronting together sixty feet and six inches (60 ft. 6 in.) on Cooper street and Market being one hundred and thirty-five feet deep along the west line of Theresa avenue, to an alley 25 feet wide, which conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain notes therein described; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the principal note and interest thereon, which has long since become due and remains unpaid; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and under the provisions of said deed I, the undersigned, having been appointed trustee by the honorable Circuit Court of the city of St. Louis in place of Edward C. Kehr, the original trustee, who refused to act, and by reason of the refusal to act of the sheriffs of the city and county of St. Louis, Mo., I will offer the said property for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the east front door

AGRICULTURAL LORE.

Suggestions Which Will Aid the Tillers of the Soil.

Evils of Over-Cropping—Small Farms, Well Cultivated, Better Than Large Ones—Chicken Cholera—Salt for Wheat and Clover—Peanut Cultivation—Household Receipts, Etc.

Crops that require to be cultivated by the horse or hand-hoe during a considerable portion of the growing season should never be sought, unless from some cause which the farmer cannot control. First it is necessary to prepare some land in a hurried manner, and to apply but a very small amount of manure to it, it should be devoted to small grain or to some crop that does not require attention from the time of sowing to that of harvesting. If the season is favorable, cultivated crops should be large. If the climate and soil do not admit of raising a good crop it should not be planted, as there will be more economy in purchasing enough to supply the wants of the family. With the present facilities for transportation it is a losing business to undertake to raise crops that can be produced to much better advantage in some other part of the country where the soil and climate are favorable to their growth. It is better in almost every instance to devote one's time to the cultivation of those crops that do the best in the given locality.

It is possible to raise peanuts, sweet potatoes, and tobacco in every State in the Union, but it is by no means profitable to do so in several of them. The only reason for attempting to raise crops outside the regions where they do well is that there are no proper facilities for transportation, or that the articles do not stand transportation on account of being very perishable in their nature. Farmers in the Northern States have lately been encouraged to undertake the production of figs, not that the crop would prove to be remunerative, but the reason that they cannot be transported, but are at the same time very desirable. At the time when railroads did not extend over the country, good reasons existed for attempting to raise all those crops that were desirable for the comfort or pleasure of the family. But at present no such reason exists in most parts of the country. A Southern farmer will now find economy in purchasing those articles that are produced to the best advantage in the Northern States. And the like is the case with the Northern farmers in respect to Southern productions.

In the Northwestern States corn and potatoes are the principal crops raised that require to be cultivated during most of the growing season. Considering the richness of the soil and the excellence of the climate the yield of these crops is by no means what it should be. Farmers are often content to raise thirty bushels of corn to the acre when by suitable exertions they might produce three times that amount. Indeed, a hundred bushels of corn are often raised on an acre of land where the soil and climate are inferior to ours. So, too, many farmers are satisfied if they produce fifty bushels of potatoes on an acre of land, although four times that number should be regarded as a small crop. Some farmers calculate how many acres they can plant of these crops during the few weeks in which the seed can be put in the ground with any prospect of success. As a consequence they slight the work of preparing the land, put but a small amount of manure on it, and render it certain that weeds and grasses will occupy most of the ground. They also render the work of cultivation great and difficult.

Too many farmers lay their plans to plant a large number of acres in corn. In the spring they think of nothing but how many acres they can plant. They should think of how many bushels they can raise on an acre or a given amount of land. If they require one thousand bushels for feeding their stock, they should calculate on how small a number of acres can produce it. They should apply all the available manure they have to this small amount of land, and prepare it in the best manner possible. As soon as the corn is up it should receive a top dressing in the form of ashes, or land plaster, or of both. The ground should be worked before weeds appear. Their appearance should be prevented during the entire season. The hand hoe should be used to do the work the harrow, plow and cultivator cannot perform. Labor-saving implements have increased the number of acres planted of corn, but they have not increased the yield on a given amount of land. The old fashioned hand hoe is used in the cultivation of all corn crops to which premiums are awarded at fairs. Tobacco and hop-growers, as well as market gardners understand, as a rule, the advantages of raising the largest crops possible on a given amount of land. They prepare the soil with great care, do not omit the use of the spade when it is necessary, and apply manure of different kinds without regard to expense. Their example should be followed by farmers who raise crops that require continued cultivation. By doubling the amount of manure ordinarily applied it is often practicable to produce as many bushels of corn or potatoes at one acre of land as are raised on two acres. By spending as much time in the cultivation of one acre as is spent on two, as the work is ordinarily performed the soil may be kept entirely free from weeds and grass, and therefore put in excellent condition for a crop the succeeding season. Half the land required to produce a given number of bushels by the ordinary method of cultivation can be devoted to other purposes, as raising grass for pasturage or hay.

A great saving will be effected in the matter of harvesting. It requires no more time to cut up an acre of corn that will produce nine hundred bushels than one that produces only thirty. The labor of husking will not be much greater in the one case than in the other, as the ears will be much larger and easier to strip. The time required to harvest the potatoes that grow on an acre of land is nearly the same whether the yield is forty or four hundred bushels. As many tops must be pulled, as much earth must be removed, in order to secure the small crop as the large one. It is true a larger weight of potatoes must be handled in the latter case than in the former, but it is much easier to pick up a bushel of large potatoes than of small ones. Small potatoes are hard to dig, poor to eat, and difficult to sell, while large ones are in favor with the harvester, the consumer and the dealer. With rare exceptions the larger the crop of corn and potatoes, the better the quality.

It is a pleasure to produce large crops. It adds to a farmer's happiness to have his crops spoken of as the best in the section of country where he lives. Large crops add to the reputation of the person who produces them, and to the value of the farm if it is ever offered for sale. Small crops, on the contrary, are sources of mortification. They give the impression that the raiser of them does not understand his business, and injure the value of the farm upon which they were produced. Considering the richness of the soil in the Western States, the yield of cultivated crops is not what it should be, and a persistent effort should be made to increase it.

PEANUTS AND THEIR PROFITS.

As insignificant as the peanut business may appear to some, it is nevertheless an important branch in the trade of all commercial centers. The country towns and villages are large consumers. No out-of-town grocery is fully stocked without peanuts. The profits of retailers are large, often 100 per cent.

The crop this year is very large and in excess of any year's crop except that of 1879. Last year's crop amounted to 2,220,000 bushels, of which it is believed 125,000 bushels are still unmarketed. The peanut year ends in September. The harvest is in October, but in Virginia it begins earlier. Last year Tennessee produced 750,000 bushels, North Carolina, 120,000 bushels and Virginia, 1,350,000 bushels.

When peanuts are scarce and high, the African nut is imported, but, with the present supply and low prices, foreign nuts have no place in the market. Owing to the supply on hand from last year's crop, and the large production last year, it is believed that peanuts will be sold for $1 a bushel. Peanuts are sold by dry measure by jobbers, but retailers sell by wine measure, making forty quarts to the bushel. The value of the peanut crop of the United States for last year was $2,150,000.

WHEAT, SALT AND CLOVER.

From the Michigan Farmer.

Perhaps there is no one crop of all the farmer's productions that is so little understood, or rather in which the requisite conditions for its best success are so imperfectly understood; or, in view of its universal importance, in which little effort and study are devoted to fully understand all its requirements. Liebig and others, best informed on the subject, tell us that soils impoverished of their alkaline and phosphatic ingredients cannot possibly produce first-class crops of wheat in quantity and quality.

A very small per cent of potash only is needed, but that little is absolutely essential, and must be supplied in some way. In localities where wood ashes, commercial potash or sal soda are not easily and cheaply obtainable, caustic lime mixed into the soil is, perhaps, the cheapest and readiest way to revive worn-out land, with the plowing in of clover, peas, buckwheat or some other green crop rich in alkaline substances. It is well-known that lands which overlie or are contiguous to limestone formations last much longer under cropping with wheat than lands where there is no limestone connected with them.

Here there is a foundation and starting point for continuously successful wheat growing. A good rank crop of large red clover, treated with 200 to 300 pounds of plaster (gypsum) per acre in the warm fall, and then as much more in April or May, and then in July treated to eight or ten bushels of lime per acre, then all plowed, rolled and harrowed and seeded to wheat—soaked in salt brine—put in with a drill, is a preparation that, in most cases, will give three to four successive heavy crops of wheat, with only the application of five bushels of lime to the acre at each seeding and 200 pounds of plaster to the acre each spring, in April—or earlier, in March. This is the cheapest and surest means known to the writer for keeping the land in a condition to produce good wheat year after year.

But from various facts, acquired from both experience and observation, it is known that salt will do more in proportion to cost to preserve healthy soil, healthy grain and destroy insects than any other ingredient yet tried; very few worms or bugs can live in the soil where there is much salt; when applied to growing vegetables, salt will kill them, except in winter when they are frozen; but salt when harrowed into the soil at the time of seeding, or before the young grain is up, is highly beneficial: also when sowed upon pastures, meadows and growing grain in the winter, it is sure to secure luxuriant growth in the spring. In a large majority of instances where tried, this use of salt on the wheat crop has prevented all mildew and rust, besides doing much to prevent the depredation of various insects. Reports from Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana and other States, where rust has been most injurious, state that it is almost wholly prevented, particularly where the seed is soaked in salt brine and salt applied liberally to the soil about the time of seeding.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

The symptoms of chicken cholera are loss of strength and drooping of the wings. The feathers on its body rise and make it look like a ball. An unconquerable sleepiness overwhelms it. If it is compelled to open its eyes it appears as if awakened from a profound sleep, and soon closes its eyelids again. Frequently it dies in a mute agony without having changed its position. If it happens to move its wings for a few seconds it is with great difficulty. The temperature of the body rises; the comb becomes violet in consequence of a modification of the circulation; finally, death intervenes in a few hours after the first appearance of the symptoms. The excrements of the sick birds coming in contact with food eaten by unaffected fowls is the great cause of the rapid spread of the contagion. Third, that the only practical remedy is the immediate removal from the poultry yard of all the fowls and the keeping of them in as many small lots as practicable until the disease abates. The poultry yard and houses should then be thoroughly cleansed, the manure removed, and walls and roosts thoroughly washed and scrubbed with an old broom, with water prepared as follows: To each gallon of water add six teaspoonsful of sulphuric acid. At the expiration of ten days the fowls can then be returned to their original quarters.

HOW TO JUDGE A COW.

Having had a good deal of experience in handling cows, buying and keeping them, I give the readers of the Farmer, as near as I can, the outlines of a good cow. In the first place, will say that I believe in the Guenon escutcheon, but still I think it needs a good deal of studying to understand it. I see a great many think if it runs up to the vulva it is good, and if it happens to be rather wide, it is No. 1. But I have seen very poor cows on which the escutcheon was both high and wide; but still it was broken and badly shaped.

We will commence at the head. The muzzle should be rather large, but the head small and rather bony, with the face dished and wide between the eyes; horns rather small and amber color; ears small, thin and yellow; neck thin and long, with clean throat; neck will drop a little in front of shoulders, making what I call a ewe neck; shoulders sloping, not heavy, but lean or bony; back level, with good width of hips. The back bone should be rough or loose-jointed. I consider this one of the best points. As you move your hand along the back the joints seem to be farther apart and open. Barrel broad and deep at the flank, with the back ribs wide apart. Rump long and rather wide; thighs long, thin and wide apart, with legs short and bone fine; hoofs rather long but small; milk veins large, and where they enter the body you can stick your fingers in. Udder well forward and well up behind, with four good large teats set square and wide apart. Udder soft and pliable and not fleshy, so that when the milk is drawn the udder is nearly gone. Tail long and slim with a good switch. Skin should be soft and yellow, with a good escutcheon, and milddisposition. The cow filling the above description, or nearly so, I have always found to be a good one.

SHEEP IN WINTER.

The idea that because sheep are naturally clothed they need but little shelter is a bad one. They can live through considerable exposure and privation, but under these adverse circumstances they do not thrive, and the owner does not find them profitable. The practice of many farmers of leaving their sheep in the fields very late in the season—even until the ground is covered with snow—is productive of a great deal of suffering to the animals, and involves considerable pecuniary loss for themselves. The wool is injured, and the quantity which is produced will be considerable less than it would have been if the sheep had been properly cared for. Anything which interferes with the comfort and health of the sheep will injure the quality of the wool. If the sheep are usually fed well, but are sometimes kept short for a few weeks, there will be weak spots in their wool at shearing time. These weak places represent the growth which was made while the sheep were badly kept.

PROPER CARE OF BULLS.

We might as well say here that bulls for anything like extensive service should not be allowed to run with the herd, lest he should uselessly waste his procreative powers. Nor should he be confined to a close stall, shut out from sunlight and deprived of healthful exercise out of doors. A fair-sized, strong yard should be provided. A yearling bull, where only one service is permitted when required, can serve twenty-five to thirty cows, if managed with judgment. Young bulls during the season of service should be generously fed and daily groomed and have from four to six hours' outdoor exercise. A tight board fence is best for the yard, as this will prevent the wear and tear of his system by keeping the cattle out of sight. Bulls of so fine a nervous organization as the Ayrshire, when confined in sight of the stock, chafe and worry so as to debilitate their vital powers to too great an extent consistent with the duties demanded of them. During the rutting season bulls are dangerous, and should be provided with a ring in their nose, and a guard stick. In fact, bulls should never be trusted nor handled without the safty-check or guard.

TURKEY FATTENING.

A nice plump turkey—most people have a weakness that way—is what on many a farm the young people of the household are now looking forward to produce. Turkeys in a few weeks will not be the least remunerative department of the farmyard when properly cared for and fed. In the majority of cases in this country turkey rearing hardly pays for the large outlay in trouble and other expeses. But they are undoubtedly profitable to raise when reared od profitable principles, which means plenty of food, care and exercise. There is a great difference of opinion in regard to fattening turkeys, but experience has shown breeders that the best way to get the greatest number of pounds of flesh is to feed the birds all they will eat, right from the time they batch out till they are ready for market. While they are running at large is the time to develop them. They undoubtedly get much food in the fields, the scattered grain, the "hoppers," worms, etc., but then that must be supplemented by daily or twice daily feeds of grain at the barn. Turkeys cannot bear confinement, especially when in small flocks or singly, and should never be confined longer than a week or ten days before killing. An ordinary rail pen is one of the best for the purpose, for they like to be on the ground. At this time feed principally on cooked or soft food and plenty of milk, if you have it to spare, giving, occasionally, hard, whole grain to keep the flesh solid and firm.

Household Notes.

TAPIOCA SOUP.—Make a good beef soup with two pounds of meat and bone, and two and a half quarts of cold clear water, simmering for four or five hours and adding an onion, some parsley and carrots. Put in a very little salt. Let the stock when done, get cold. Take the fat off the top, and re-heat the soup, putting in a tablespoon of tapioca to a quart of stock. Season to taste and add a few drops of lemon-juice,

LOBSTER SAUCE.—Add to a half a pint of drawn butter sauce the chopped meat of the tail and claws of a lobster, a pinch of the coral which has been previously dried in the oven and pounded, a little salt and a little cayenne pepper. The bits of lobster should be about the size of a dime. Sprinkle what is left of the pounded coral over the fish when served. Put the fish over the fire in cold water with a little salt and vinegar in it. Boil gently till done and drain thoroughly.

MUTTON CUTLETS, TOMATO SAUCE.—Take half a can of tomatoes (selecting the most solid part) and stew them twenty minutes with a little parsley, two cloves, pepper and salt. Put a teaspoonful of butter in a clean saucepan over the fire and when it reaches the bubbling point add a large teaspoonful of flour. Mix this smoothly and when thoroughly cooked add the tomato which must first have been passed through a seive; stir the sauce well. Broil quickly over a hot fire half a dozen well-trimmed mutton cutlets, arrange them on a hot platter and pour the tomato-sauce around them. This dish should be served smoking hot to be good.

OLD WAPPING.

A Visit to an Interesting Quarter of London.

Richard Grant White in Atlantic Monthly.

Wapping is a narrow strip of old London, which lies below the Tower and between London docks and the river. It is, as might be expected, wholly occupied by mariners, or those who supply their wants. It is very damp and very dingy, and everybody in it seems to smell of oakum. The "stairs" in the song (which, by the way, is not very old,—only of the last century) are the steps by which, in the days of wherries and London watermen, when the river was the principal highway between London and Westminster, people descended to the river and took boat. There were Whitehall Stairs and many others, the names of which I do not now remember. Some of these stairs were of marble, with an arched and pillared gateway. They have disappeared only within the last half century, and I believe one of them still remains. As I walked through Wapping, I saw in a dingy little window, on a dingy little card, "Soup 1d. A dinner 4d. and 5d." But as I did not visit Wapping to dine I did not go in, and so saved my fourpence. And who knows but I might have been tempted into the exravagance of the extra penny! As there was no longer a wherry to be had at Wapping Stairs—which, if I could have had it, I should certainly have taken—I took one of the little steamers at London Bridge, and came home that way. But I had some compensation. On the boat was a little band of minstrels, who were allowed to play for the few pence they could get. There was a fiddle, a flute, and a harp; and the harpist, although his instrument was very primitive in structure, but did not quite succeed in making me understand (what I have never been altogether able to understand) how it was that David, by harp-playing could charm away Saul's evil spirit. But their music was not very bad, and mingled not unpleasantly with the plash of the boat, as we glided by the old wharves and the Thames embankment. Euterpe had not watched over these her poor votaries, who were sadly neglected and forlorn. Their clothes had certainly been worn out by predecessors in their occupancy, and had never fitted them, and they were shiny and drawn into rucks. Their trousers were darned at the knees with thread not so exactly of the color of the cloth as a punctilious tailor might have desired. And yet their shoes, although in one case tied with twine, were well blackened, and they wore chimney-pot hats; battered, indeed, and smoothed out and washed into a ghostly and sorrowful likeness to the real thing; but still they were chimney-pots. I remarked that well-blackened shoes and a chimney-pot hat seemed to be regarded by English people in their condition of life as the first steps toward respectability in dress,—the *sine qua nons* of elegant costume. When the time had come for collecting contributions, and the flute was going round, hat in hand, I spoke to the violin, who did not resent my intrusion. I asked him if they did well on the boats. "Purty well, sir, thank 'e—purty well, as things goes. But music isn't 'preciated now as 't used t' be; 'r else Hi should n't be 'ere." "No, indeed: you're something of a musician, I should say." "Somethink!"—a pause of admiring contemplation. "Wy, sir, Hi 've played in a band—in horchesters. I've played in gentlemen's 'ouses; heven in Russell Square, wen they give their parties—vile-in, flute, piannah,"—I expected him to add cornet, sackbut, psaltery, and all kinds of music, but he disappointed me, and said, "hanythink;" and he accompanied the mention of each of his many accomplishments with a gentle and gracious wave of his bow. "Ah, yes, I see how it is; and your friend, the flute-player there, I suppose, is a fair musician, too." "No p'ticler friend o' mine, sir. Business, business. No great musician, 'ither, sir." Here he mused a moment. "Plays well enough, but no feeling,"—a slight depreciatory shake of the head—"no sentiment: an' "—with a nod of conviction—"sentiment's the thing in musle, sir." The flute player had made his round; and just at the hither end of his circle a gentleman dropped a fourpence into his hat, which he then presented to a lady and a lad sitting next the gentleman, when suddenly, with gracious flourish of the battered head covering, he said, politely, "Beg pawdon, sir—beg pawdon. Same party, I see." We in the United States lose a great deal by having none but foreigners in positions like this. Our relations with those in the humbler walks of life are always with Germans, Irish, Italians, or, most rarely, French. Our street musicians, for example are invariably Germans or Italians. And thus are sympathies are narrowed and limited, and our sight of life is all along one plane. One of the charms of England is that you are cheerfully served by Englishmen and Englishwomen: that from morning to night you look only into English faces, and hear your own language spoken without a brogue or a break.

SONNET.

The memory of happy days now gone—
When swiftly fled the pleasure-pinioned hour,
Ere Wretchedness had marked me for its own
Or Melancholy with mysterious power
Had girt me with her joy-dispelling zone—
Steals like the scent of a forgotten flower
Over my soul as I sit here alone!
The happy thoughts fall, like a gentle shower
Of rain in sunny spring, into my heart.
O that the sunshine of those joyous days
A sturdy strength to pleasure would impart;
And ever afterwards the warming rays
Into my cloud-enveloped breast would dart,
And melt away Affliction's heavy maze!

ASHLAND. CECIL HARCOURT.

A ROMANCE OF ROUGE ET NOIR.

"Red wins."

It was the croupier's hoarse cry, again and again reiterated, only diversified with that of "Red loses!" which broke the stillness in the superbly appointed room at Homburg, with the gaming-table in its center, round which were gathered its eager votaries behind whom were the scarcely less interested groups of lookers-on.

"Come away, my dear," said a very lovely woman among the spectators, in a whisper, to her husband. "I am sorry that we came. This is no place for Pearl," indicating with a nod of her head, as she spoke, an exquisitely beautiful girl, scarcely more than a child, of some twelve or fifteen summers, who stood beside them.

"Come, Pearl," the father said.

But the girl stood entranced, her eyes fixed upon a man's face at the farthest end of the table. It was a strikingly handsome face, even when wearing, as it now did, an expression of calm, born of desperation. No tinge of color was in either cheek or lips.

His eyes shown with a strange and hard glitter, and were fixed upon the balls as they swung round, as though on the color uppermost hung his hope of life or death.

And so it was. He had sat down possessed of a fortune; he arose a beggar! Fate had steadily pursued him, with mocking hopelessness, until he had placed his last stake, only to see it mercilessly swept from him.

He half rose from the table. What more was to be done, save to go out somewhere into the still night air and send a bullet through his heart or brain?

It was at this moment the girl, with flushed cheeks and half parted lips, darted up to his side.

"Take this," she pleaded, "for my sake," and pressed a gold piece into his cold hand.

He turned. To his excited imagination she seemed scarcely mortal in her pure, childlike loveliness. His first impulse was to return her offering—he was not yet an alms-taker—but again rang out the croupier's cry of command to place the stakes.

The child stood breathless in her eager expectancy, her eyes burning with feverish interest.

A sudden impulse overmastered him. Without speaking a word he placed the gold upon the table.

The next minute a small pile of gold was at his elbow. He staked it all again. Again he won. A bright spot of scarlet replaced the pallor in his cheek, which spread and deepened as Dame Fortune, who had so persistently frowned upon him, now reserved for him only her smiles.

Morning was breaking when he rose from the tables, no longer a desperate man, but with his fortune threefold returned to him.

After his first winning he had turned to return to the child her offering, but she had vanished. Should he ever find her, ever repay the debt? He knew not, but standing at last out under the clear blue sky, with a great weight lifted from his heart and brain, Harold Crayton vowed that it should be his life search, but the lesson taught him should never be forgotton, and the gaming table should know him never more.

Six years passed, and Harold Clayton was winning name and fame in his own land in his profession as an artist.

Standing one night in a crowded assembly, some one in passing touched lightly on the arm with her fan, and glancing around he met the smiling face of his hostess.

"Come," she said, "I want to present you to my belle. If you can prevail upon her to give you a sitting, and transfer her coloring to canvass, you will render yourself immortal."

"Is she, then, so beautiful?" he questioned.

"Judge for yourself," she lightly rejoined, leading him to a little group doing homage to the fair girl in the center.

"Miss Reyburn—Mr. Clayton," were the formal words of introduction, as Harold bowed in acknowledgement before the woman whom his artistic eye confessed the most beautiful that in all his wanderings he had ever met.

Before the evening was ended he might have added, the first whom he ever loved, since she had awakened in him an interest as new as it was strange.

Through the next week her face haunted him. Then they met again, and the charm grew and deepened. He could not define it; he scarcely acknowledged it to himself; only away from Miss Reyburn he was restless and uneasy, until he again found himself within the scope of her fascinations.

Yet her nature remained an enigma to him. Although so young in years, so beautiful in form and feature, she seemed cold, even to haughtiness, reticent almost to scorn.

It was as though some exquisite marble statue had risen in his pathway, which might some day warm into life.

She welcomed him whenever they met with a manner which, while it gave him no cause for complaint, yet chilled the hope springing in his breast.

One day, on going to her home, the servant met him at the door with the announcement that she was very ill. This announcement brought other knowledge—the fact that he could no longer conceal from himself that he loved her, and that on his hope of winning her hung his life's happiness.

He went back to his studio wretched and despairing, and seated himself at his easel. He had not meant to paint her face—his brain seemed unconscious of his finger's toil—yes, when the morning broke, it was her features smiling upon him from the canvass, and he remembered the words his hostess had uttered on the night he first had met her—that thus should he render himself immortal.

He grew pale and wan in the days of anxious suspense, when those who watched over her couch knew not which would conquer, the angel of life or death. But there came a time, never to be forgotton, when he was admitted into her presence.

She was very white, very fragile, but more beautiful than in the coloring of perfect health. A new expression, too, was in the violet eyes raised to welcome him.

"I am very glad to meet you again," she said, gently. "I hear you have been anxious about me. You were very kind."

Then the words he had not meant to speak burst from his lips.

"Anxious?" he said. "Can a man, Miss Reyburn, perishing of hunger, hear of the famine without a shudder? I am presumptuous, you will say. It is true. What is my life, with its many settled pages in which your eyes could never look, that I should dare offer it to you? And yet, purified by your love, I would try to make it more worthy. Tell me—answer me. If I serve as Jacob served for Rachel, is there hope that I may win you? My darling! my darling! I love you! I can not live my life without you. Will you not share it?"

Lower and lower dropped the lids, until the long dark lashes swept the marble cheek, while the sweet mouth trembled; but the momentary weakness passed as she spoke: "Forget all that you have said, Mr. Clayton. It can never be."

"You do not love me?" he questioned, sadly.

Again that swift expression of pain flitted across the lovely face.

"I shall never marry," she answered; "but," and in her voice crept an almost pleading tone, "I need my friend very much, Mr. Clayton. Do not desert me."

"I cannot," he replied. "To desert you would be to desert the hope of one day forcing you to unsay those cruel words—the hope which will go with me to any grave."

What was the barrier between them? This was the question ever ringing in Harold Clayton's ear. As she looked when she pronounced his doom, so he had fancied she might have looked when the statue warmed into life.

* * * * *

Since then she has been colder, more distant than before; but he had caught the momentary expression and transferred it to the picture on which his every leisure moment was spent.

He was thus engrossed one morning, ever striving to add new beauty to his almost perfect work, when a low knock at the door aroused him.

"Come in!" he called, then bent anew to his task without so much as raising his head until a low, laughing voice sounded close behind him.

"We were caught in the shower, Mr. Clayton, and I persuaded Margaret to seek shelter with me here. I did not dream she would find herself forestalled."

It was Mrs. Somers who spoke—the lady who had first presented him to Miss Reyburn—whose instruction he had unknown to her carried out.

"Margaret," she added, turning to her friend, "you have been sitting for your portrait and did not let me know. Why have you kept it such a secret?"

He had now sprung to his feet in time to see the rosy tide spread over Margaret Reyburn's face.

"It was a liberty I took without Miss Reyburn's knowledge, Mrs. Somers," he explained. "I assure you I have never been so fortunate as to secure a sitting."

"Well, you shall have one now, and you must thank me for it," she replied, while Margaret turned away to examine the sketches and studies lying about in confusion.

"Here are some sketches taken while I was studying abroad, Miss Reyburn," said Harold. "Will you amuse yourself by looking at them?"

"I will return in a few moments," interrupted Mrs. Sommers. "Wait for me, my dear."

A word of expostulation rose to Margaret's lips, but too late. The door had closed behind the speaker.

Silence fell between the two thus left behind, when a low cry arrested Harold's attention. He sprang to Miss Reyburn's side.

Her eyes were fixed upon a little sketch she held in her hand. It represented a gaming table, at one end of which sat a man, haggard, desperate, despairing, and by him a child, holding out to him a single gold piece, with a smile in her eyes and seemingly a prayer on her lips.

"You would know the history of that picture?" he said. "Let me tell you. Years ago I was in Homburg. The gaming tables attracted me, and every night found me beside them, losing or winning according to the fortune of the hour. One evening the demon ill-luck pursued me. I lost and lost until I found I was beggared. Maddened, desperate, I resolved to put an end to my miserable life, when some one touched my shoulder; a child-angel stood before me and slipped into my hand a piece of gold. 'For my sake!' she whispered. The croupier's hoarse voice told me no time was to be lost. I staked the gold and won, but turning to give her back her own, she had fled. When I arose from the table I had recovered all and more, but I vowed a vow to my unknown deliverer that I would never again hazard a dollar of the fortune I considered hers. I have never found her, Margaret. The child will never know her work, but I am not afraid to meet her, for I have kept my pledge?"

"Harold"—it was almost a whisper, but something in the tone made his heart give a wild, joyous leap—"have I known you all this time and have you just found me out? It was this, Harold, that separated us. I dared not give my life to a man whom I had first known as a gambler. I supposed you still played, and I thought that to see again the expression on your face I had seen that night would kill me. Tell me, is it true? Have you never touched a card since?"

"Never," he answered, solemnly. "And it is to you I owe it—it and my life, Pearl—little Pearl—can you not trust the man who has been so long faithful to the child to be still faithful to the woman? My own, you will not doom the life that you have saved?"

But at this juncture Mrs. Somers, opening the door, beats a precipitate retreat. Harold's statue has warmed into life, and, pressing the lovely lips to his, he thanks God that it is His breath which has awakened it.

Sir Rowland Hill.

From the Saturday Review.

Only the very youngest can fail, however, to remember a time when it was still no very uncommon thing to find on the breakfast table a letter folded up and directed on the same piece of paper, instead of being inclosed in one of the "little bags called envelopes." Stamps themselves were confessedly an afterthought, the inventor having originally limited his plan to stamped envelopes or wrappers. This is the way in which the now familiar thing is described laboriously by the father of it. "A small stamped detached label—say about an inch square—which, if prepared with a glutinous wash on the back, may be affixed." When the bill for establishing penny postage became law, it was natural that some position should be assigned to the inventor which might enable him to supervise the carrying out of his plan, to which the actual authorities of the post-office were avowedly hostile. The question how this was to be done was of course a difficult one; but it was certainly solved in the worst possible way—a way which put the inventor himself in a position as false as it was precarious, and which was undoubtedly the origin of the annoyances which he afterwards underwent, as well as a certain amount of general unpopularity which, as in the case of other public benefactors, attended him. He was appointed for two years only to a post in the Treasury, created for the purpose and incapable of being designated by any very exact title. To say he was a kind of Treasury watcher over the Post-office would be rather invidious than inaccurate. It was not likely that such a position would conciliate the actual Post-office authorities to him, and its creation was utterly illogical. If those authorities could be trusted to carry out the reforms, he was superfluous; if they could not they should have been removed, and he should have been put in their position. The precariousness of his appointment, moreover, was obviously a mistake; and it is only fair, when we see the very natural irritation with which Sir Rowland speaks of the Tories who removed him, to remember that their Whig predecessors had deliberated and obstinately refused to make the appointment other than temporary. However, awkward as was the position to which he was appointed, he made the most of it to further the object he had at heart. The covers and stamps were at last issued to the public, both being greeted with a good deal of ridicule. It is indeed difficult to imagine what evil spirit could have induced any one to fix on the preposterous device which Mulready drew for the covers. But an article of cement, also given, supplies a pleasant notion of the amenities of the British newspaper only forty years ago. The unlucky design just mentioned is not abused much more than it deserves, but Mr. Hill himself is elegantly described as "obtaining £1,500 a year for strutting about the postoffice with his hands in his pockets and nothing to do, like a fish out of water.

BAVARIAN CREAM.—Make a cream with a quart of milk, nine sheets of the best French gelatine, sugar to taste, and the yolks of eight eggs. Dissolve the gelatine in a little warm water, take the boiling milk off the fire add the gelatine; when it has cooled a little add the eggs well beaten. Flavor it with any essence you like, strain it, and divide it into three basins. Color the first a deep red with cochineal, the second green with spinach greenling, and leave the third its original color. These operations must be done while the cream is still warm, and it must be kept so in a *bain marie* during the following process: Lay a shape in water or in ice, pour some of the red cream into it, to the thickness of less than half an inch. When this is set pour in a similar layer of the plain cream, and when this is set pour in a layer of the green cream. Go on pouring in layers in the same way, until the mold is filled. When the cream is quite set turn it out and serve. Care must be taken, in pouring in each kind of cream, to get each layer the same thickness. This is best done by measuring with water how much liquor will go to make a layer of the required thickness, and then getting a cup which holds just that quantity, and using it to measure the cream.

FORWARD TO 1884!

Never Despair of the American Republic.

Prospectus of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

In the sixth triumph of Radicalism the POST-DISPATCH recognizes the most serious menace to republican institutions that the country has ever known. The Secessionists, under the leadership of Jeff Davis in 1860, sought only to divide the Republic, but the so-called Republican party of to-day, under the control of Conkling, Grant, Logan et al., threatens to destroy it. A great step has been taken in the direction of Centralization. The Republican party stands committed to the Money Power, to the vast Monopolies which foster class legislation and to every element opposed to the interests of the masses. Its compact organization, its late successful struggle in behalf of an unworthy standard-bearer, its sectionalism and its determination to treat as enemies of the country all advocates of a change of administration stamp it at once as a dangerous foe of Liberty. It is the party of Monarchical tendencies and its late triumph bodes no good to our institutions.

The POST-DISPATCH will maintain its position in the ranks of the Opposition. It proposes to battle more vigorously than ever against the party of Grantism and Centralization. This is no time to falter or grow weak. Cowards may skulk and some men who have suffered defeat year after year may lose faith and hope, but the duty of the true Patriot and lover of the Republic was never more clearly defined.

The POST-DISPATCH, while it acknowledges no fealty to men, will continue to preach sound, true Democratic doctrine and opposition to the pernicious tendencies of the Republican party. Its independence, its fearlessness and its honesty of purpose have been thoroughly well established. People who like a newspaper that has courage enough to point out the faults of its party associates and tell the truth though the heavens fall while battling for constitutional government will never be disappointed in the POST-DISPATCH.

The great Conservative party of the country cannot be annihilated by defeat. The existence of such an organization is necessary to the welfare of the Republic. Garfieldism in 1880 means Grantism and the overthrow of our existing system in 1884. The battle against the Empire and the Oligarchy of wealth must be commenced now. In the front rank of this contest the POST-DISPATCH will be found. It promises not to give over until the principles of self-government are vindicated. The POST-DISPATCH is now acknowledged to be

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